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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875.-TEN PAGES.

oransko, the insurgents have retreated to Bo-mana, and allowed the Turks to victual Niksion

naoan, and allowed the Turks to victual Niksic, the theatre of the insurrection.

Vienna, Dec. 8.—Raouf Pasha, with 10,000 men, has provisioned the forts blocksded by the insurgents, the latter withdrawing before him.

On the representation of the Powers, the Prince of Montenegro has withdrawn his forces from the frontier.

FOREIGN.

Minister Buffet Reviews the Political Situation.

He Believes the Destinies of France Safe Under MacMahon.

British Troops Overcome the Malay Insurgents.

Force of 2,000 Egyptian Troops

Massacred by Abyssinians. Spain Will Retain Cuba in Spite

of All Opposition. Resignation of the Turkish Minister

of Justice, Whose Voice Was for Reform.

Russian Comments on England's Suez Canal Purchase.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—In the Assembly to-day the press bill was under debate. M. Grevy proposed that the press law and the state of siege be dealt with in separate bills; that the state of siege be raised throughout the country, and ration of the press bill be postponed. M. Buffet defended the Government's bill as it stood. He denied, notwithstanding the re-sult of the Senatorial elections, the existence of it stood. He denied, notwithstanding ine result of the Senatorial elections, the existence of an opposition majority. The Ministry would support the conservative union both at the elections and in the Chambers. He pointed to the overthrow of several previous Governments to which the whole conservative population freely adhered. The conservative union would appeal to all partisans of those Governments. He showed how the Bonapartists had supported the Senatorial candidates of the Left and gained nothing in return, and asked, "Will our alliance afford them any less guarantees?" He concluded as follows: The Constitution of the 25th of February is not the last work of political wisdom, but we must admit that it is law. The country requires reorganization. It must return to the Chambers men who are disposed to pursue, in conjunction with President MacMahon, a policy of social preservation, and give aid to the victor of Magenta, who will never become the instrument of radical passions.

M. Laboulaye objected that M. Buffet offered the country a Marshal without a Republic.

M. Grevys proposal to legislate separately on the press laws and state of siege was rejected by a vote 376 to 303. The Bonapartists voted with the Government.

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INDIA.

BRITISH MILITARY SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Times' special from Penang to-day says: "Gen. Colborne reports that be has taken Kintah without any loss. Maharajahs Ismail and Lela fied to Palane."

ABYSSINIA.

YEARYUL SLAUGHTER OF ENTPTIAN TROOPS.

New York, Dec. 24.—The Weser Zeitung, of Bremen, Dec. 8, contains the following account of the capture and massacre of the detachment of the capture and massacre of the detachment of the capture and massacre of the detachment of Egyptian troops by the Abyasinians, briefly reported some time ago by cable: "We have bad news from Abyssinian. An expedition of about 2,000 men sent by the Knedive, under the command of Gen. Arendron, a Dane, to subjugate the Abyasiniann, so drawn into an ambush and nearly every man was slaughtered. Gen. Arendrop, the Pasha, and many other officers were literally hacked in pieces, their hoads stuck on spears before the Abyasinian tents, and their bodies sent to the wild beasts. Mackillop Pasha is said to be alive and a prisoner. Of Cel. Routh, the American, nothing is known, and only one officer (Schweitzer) escaped. An ex-Pasha is said to be alive and a prisoner. Of Col. Routh, the American, nothing is known, and only one officer (Schweitzer) escaped. An expedition comprising 12,000 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, is to set out from Cairo, without delay, and will be joined by every American officer in the Egyptian service, including Col. Stone."

Stone."

ECHTT'S INTENTIONS.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 6.—It is ascertained here that Egypt has no intention of annexing Abysymia or any of its Provinces. The Abyssinians for the last five years have made constant incursions across the frontier. The object of the Egyptian Government is to compel King John to restrain his subjects and to prevent them from pillaging Egyptian territory. The Egyptian troops have orders not to enter Abyssinia, if King John consents beforehand to give the necessary assurances to this end.

SPAIN. TROOPS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—Nine hundred soldiers will

embark for Cuba on the 30th inst. The Epoca declares that Spain is resolved to retain Cuba, even if the insurgents should obtain greater forces and could rely on some powerful protector. CUBA-

TURKEY.

THE REPORM QUESTION.

ODERSA, Dec. 4.—Midhat Pashs, the Minister

of Justice, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. In a written statement to the Sultan, Midhat Pasha exposed the deplora-

the Sultan, Midhat Pashs exposed the deplorable condition of the Empire, and urged reforms of a fundamental character and the election of a Council or Assembly of popular representatives where the wants and grievances of the country might be discussed and remedies adopted. The acceptance of Midhat Pasha's resignation greatly weakens the Government, and shows either that the Sultan disbelieva, it he statement of his outspoken Minister, or is indifferent to the people's sufferings.

Mahmoud Pashs, Grand Virier, is not unopposed in the Council, and will limit his reforms

THE SUEZ CANAL

RUSSIA COMMENTS ON THE ENGLISH PURCHASE.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Moscow Gazette says:
In consequence of the English proceedings in
Egypt, the difficulties incidental to the Oriental question have been considerably aggravated. England's
step gives rise to questions of the most delicate and
complicated nature. There is no precedent of a Government acquiring a share in a loint-stock enterprise
on foreign soil, and thereby virtually extending its
own territory. The fact of the canal being an international concern adds force to this reasoning,
though, even if the canal ware purely Egyptian, the
transaction might give rise to difficulties. Luxembourg
was intended to be sold, but the sale was not allowed
to be completed. As the crowning feature of it all,
Egypt is not even an independent State, but the
vassal of a Power, itself the client of European
guarantors. Egypt is Turkish territory, and the canal
concession is based upon a firman of the Ports. Has
the Khedive the right to sell a pution of his territory,—that is to partition out the property of his suzerain? It is doubtful whether the Sultan himself
would be entitled to take any such step without the
consent of all Europe. Were the Sultan to claim an
independent right to sell a put to claim to be
consent of all Europe. Were the Sultan to claim an
independent right to sell she harbor of Constantinople
or the port of Batum, or the Turkish feet, would
England allow such a claim to be legitimate? But we
remember reading in an English journal that there
would be nothing to prevent the Sultan tecding his
navy to England in payment of the interest upon his
national dot!

Berain, P.C. 7.—The Moscow Gazetle, in a
new article on the Suce Canal stransaction, has THE SUEZ CANAL. AN INSURGENT EXECUTED—BEWARD OFFERED FOR LAWLESS INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—Juan Iturralde, Spaniard, a erchant of Villa Clara, and owning a plantation in the neighborhood, convicted of corresponding in the neighborhood, convicted of corresponding with the insurgents and furnishing them with money, provisions, and other articles, was executed at Vills Clara on the 18th inst.

With a view of putting a stop, if possible, to the continual burnings of farms and the plunder of farmers by insurgent bands, and, as the proclamation says, the dishonoring of the daughters of the country people by the insurgents, the Governor of Sagua has issued the following order, approved by Capt.-Gen. Valmaseds:

All countrymen bringing in one of these bandits called insurgents, dead or alive, to headquarters, will receive 10 gold doubloons, and 11 ff bringing also his musket. A recompense of from 3 to 10 doubloons will be paid to all countrymen bringing information enabling the troops to destroy or surprise insurgent camps. Farmers killing a rebel Prefect or Sub-Frefect, or giving information producing that result, will be paid 18 doubloons.

He also announces that any person proving that any party furnishes the insurgents anything shall receive 6 or more doubloons, according to the importance of the case.

Captaio-General Valmaseda says the orders of the insurgent chiefs to their subordinates are to risk no encounter with the troops, but always to scatter and divide into parties of less than ten, and to commit all possible depredations.

Public opinion is strong that the departure of Valmaseda at the present time is not a good thing for the island, especially regarding mititary matters and the advantages expected to be gained by the troops. with the insurgents and furnishing them with

Berlin, Dec. 7.—The Moscow Gazette, in new article on the Suez Canal, transaction, has the following: new article on the Suez Canal, transaction, has the following:

There can be no doubt as to the political importance of the event. England's ancient preponderance has been immensely increased by the acquisition of property rights—that is territorial rights—in Egypt. England most unceremoniously has taken the lead in partitioning Turkey. The English have long been accustomed to have everything their own way in Asis, Africa, and Australia, to do what they please in all parts of the world, and to rule the seas, without fearing, or, indeed, expecting opposition. They now no longer content themselves with seizing distant lands, but pocket the key to the whole of Southern and Eastern Europe, constituting themselves the sole and absolute judges of what is good and profitable for the other countries concerned. We all know the fealousy and supercitious hauteur marking British policy lowards other countries. We have not forgotten the furious rage excited by the Khira campaign; we remember the envious intrigue by which England endeavored to the Russia's hands and place a horde of Central Asiatic nomads under the protection of International Law.

Now that England has seized the Suez Canal, is there any one-so naive as to anticipate that other countries interests will be impartially protected by Great Britain?

The St. Petersburg Golos. having enumerated DEATH OF EARL STANHOPE.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 24.—The Rt.-Hon. Earl

Britain?
The St. Petersburg Golos, having enumerated the various corps composing the British army, cannot repress these remarks:
And this, then, is the mighty force which causes the Primes newspaper to assume so menacing and supercitious a tone. The brief abstract we have received of the Primes article does not as yet give us a clear idea with what object this article has been written, and what is the meaning of the very strange mobilization measures attributed to the British War-Office.

OBITUARY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
Galessung, Ill., Dec. 24.—J. M. Moise, a prominent physician and local politician of this

chiefly to the jurisdiction of the Sherriat Courts, ruled by the sacred Moslem law, now deciding all questions relating to real property and all suits not purely commercial. The Vizier also proposes to reform the collection of the taxes chiefly by allowing each district control over the assessment of taxes within its own circuit. He will admit Christian subjects in the police force, and place the election of the Provincial Councils on a more liberal basis. The Vizier's programme is unlikely to meet the present emergency, and any confidence the country might have in him is greatly shaken by Midhat's retirement from the Council.

The death of Atad Pasha at Smyrna is also considered a serious misfortune, he and Midhat having been Grand Viziera and regarded as able and honest men.

Vixina, Dec. 8.—The promised Turkish reforms are to be shortly published. They establish full equality of confessions, the qualification of the Christian evidence in all courts, the right to hold freehold property, and an assembly of the Notables of each Province to meet in Constantinople.

city, suddenly died at 11 o'clock last night from a stroke of apoplexy.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 24.—A. C. Wilder, streember of Congress from Kansas, late editor of the Rochester Express, died at the Palace Hotel day before yesterday. He came here ten days ago on a health trip.

PHILADRIPHIA Pa., Dec. 24.—Dr. Karl Ruhl, one of the editors of the German Demokrat, died suddenly to-day. He was for many years proprietor of a German paper in San Francisco, and well known throughout the country.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 24.—A dispatch was received this morning announcing the death of City Treasurer Lewis Loomis at Clifton Springs, N. Y., where be had gone for his health. He had been City Treasurer for over twelve years successively.

Another dispatch was received to-day by the parents of Miss Emma Carrier, who was teaching in Illinois, announcing her death from heart-disease.

ILLINOIS STATE GUARD.

of the Notables of each Province to meet in Constantinople.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

BERKIN, Dec. 5.—The Austrians are reinforcing their troops in Dalmatia, and Montenegro borrows 1,500,000. from French capitalists, pledging her forests for capital and interest. The Turks do not withdraw their troops from Nish, on the Servian frontier, but while keeping up their armaments are in no hurry to come to blows, least of all on or near the Austrian border. Notwithstanding the concentration of a respectable force on the outskirts of the Zubei district, they have not even attempted to relieve the garrison of Goransko, which, after consuming the last loaf, has had to surrender to the insurgents. The official journal Bosna announces the decoration by the Sultan of some Catholic Agas, who, at the head of a large number of their co-religionists, have fought against the orthodox insurgents. It is a remarkable fast that the Herzgovins Catholics, who began the revolt, were induced by their Bishop, a subordinate of the Roman Propagands, to desist.

CETIGNE, Dec. 6.—Reports received here state that at the battle at Plana, Dec. 2. Pavlovics, with 600 men, attaczed the Mussulman village of Plana, while the corps concentrated at Goransko captured many sheep and cattle. Returning to Krita, the insurgents met a battalion of regulars proceeding from Goransko to Bilek. They attacked, and drove, these troops into Bilek. A second battalion, coming up, was also attacked. During the engagement a third battalion arrived and fell on the rear of the insurgents, when Drago and Obrenoff, with a thousand Herzegovinians, came to the relief of Pavlovics, surrounded the third battalion, and cut it to pieces. The insurgent loss is not stated.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—Satisfied with the capture of Goransko, the insurgents have restracted to Bonanana, and allowed the Turks to victual Niksio, Order Promulgated by Brig.-Gen. SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Dec. 24.—The following order was approved and promulgated to-day:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADY, LLINONS STATE MILITIA, CHIGAGO, Dec. 21, 1875.—In accordance with General Order No. 1 of the Commander-in-Chief, the undersigned assumes the command of the military forces of the State of Illinois. The following officers are announced on the staff, and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Gen. E. A. Otis, Colonel and Chief of Staff, Chicago; Col. George T. Waterman, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Chicago; Col. Francis Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Artillery, Chicago; Col. Francis Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Artillery, Chicago; Maj. Albert L. Coe, Major and Quartermaster, Chicago; Maj. G. S. Dana, Major and Guartermaster, Chicago; Maj. G. S. Dana, Major and Guartermaster, Chicago; Dr. Poole, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Chicago; Lieut. John Howley, First Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp, Chicago; Lieut. John Howley, First Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp, Chicago; Capt. R. W. Plank, Captain and Assistant Inspector, Champaign; Capt. W. Hosford, Captain and Assistant Inspector, Genesec. The officers of the staff will be the satist as for the staff-officers in the United States Army, substituting the letters "I. S. G." on the hat or cap. All orders heretofore issued to the troops by superior of Boors will remain in force until further orders.

Brigadier-General Coramanding. SPRINGFIELD, Ifl., Dec. 24.—The follo

WASHINGTON.

The Strong Point in the House Com-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24 .- Mr. Kerr's of the Committees has escaped general notice, and that it is in the arrangement of the Com-mittees on Expenditures in the various Depart-ments. By the rule of the House creating them, ments. By the rule of the House creating them, they are given power to examine into the payment of all accounts, and as to the sufficiency of vouchers, to see that the moneys are expended strictly according to appropriation. They are also charged with reporting all abuses in the Departments to the House, and all retrenchments which they think proper, having due regard to the efficiency of the service.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment of the January interest to be commenced on Monday next, with rebate.

CASUALTIES.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 24.—At an early hour this forenoon, Luther H. Briggs, freight conductor on the P. C. & St. L. R. R., was instantly

MILL ACCIDENT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 24.—James, son of william Elisworth, owner of the Heyworth Mills, was instantly killed this evening by elipping while adjusting a belt, by which he was thrown against a fly-wheel.

THE POSTAL LAW. St. Louis, Dec. 24.—Postmaster Filley, of this city, has addressed Postmaster-General Jewell suggesting a change in the present postal law relating to publishers' matter, to the effect that newspapers and periodicals shall be made unisever since his accession. His servants number 5,500,—the kitchen employing 500, the stables 400, the menagere 200, while there are 400 Calkdjis, 400 musicians, 300 doorksepers of the twenty-one palaces and kiosques, and 100 porters. The harem has 1,200 inmates. The Sultan has 25 Aides-de-camp, 7 Chamberlains, 6 Secretaries, and at least 150 employes with various functions. There are 50 medical men, 150 black eunuchs, and 100 harem messengers. Many of these servants are married, and feed their families with the broken meat, while they have under servants, so that 7,000 persons are daily fed in the palace at an average cost of 5f. a day, or £500,000 a year. The horses, 600 in number, are mostly presented by the Khedive, who also annually sends costly jewels, pictures, and birds. The stables cost at least £40,000 a year, and the harem £160,000, while the pensions to the Imperial family amount to £1,821,600, and repairs to the palaces and kineques, £80,000, not to speak of the Sultan's passion for building, which, size his accession, must have swallowed up at least £560,000. His nominal Civil List being only £1,240,000, the remainder of the £2,000,000 must figure in the Budget under other items. hewspapers and periodicals said be made uniform in classification and rate, and placed in the second class. He says that the prospectuses, posters, sample copies, etc., now rated as thirdelass, at I cent per ounce or fraction thereof, yield but little revenue in that classification, and now give great annoyance and dissatisfaction to Postmasters and editors, and asks why discrimination should be made between newspapers, periodicals, bills, receipts for subscriptions to regular subscribers (which are now carried at 2 and 3 cents per pound), and the same kind of matter, to-wit: prospectuses, posters, sample copies, and all matter relating to solicitation and renewal of subscription, and why they should not all be classified and rated as second-class matter. The judgment of postal experts is, he says, that the results of this change from increased subscribers and the quality of matter would yield a revenue equal to the present classification, and the satisfaction to Postmasters, publishers, and the public would be equal to the present workings of the reduction in second-class matter and prepayment of the same by publishers. It would also remove all occasions for espionage, delay, and dissatisfaction arising from the present classification, and simplify the work of both publishers and post-offices.

THE NEWPORT, R. L. BURIAL AFFAIR. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 24.-A mass-meeting the members of the Roman Catholic parish of St. Mary's, at Newport, was held yesterday to give expression to an opinion relative to the recent burial scandal. A representative of the New York Herald was called to account for his report, and a series of resolutions were adopted referring to the affair as a case of discipline between a pastor and his parishioners, which has been misrepresented, expressing confidence in the pastor, and repelling the calumny which charges him with priestly intolerance.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Iribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 24.—The war of the

Pathies upon the Medical Department of the State University has commenced. The Home-opaths and Eclectics protest against taxing the opaths and Eccenter protest against taking the people to support and maintain an Allopathic School of Medicine, to the exclusion of all oth-ers; and it is probable that the Legislature will, this winter, omit all appropriations in its behalf.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 24.—A dispatch from Camp Grant, Oregon, says that two com-panies of the Sixth Cavairy left last evening for the frontier, Col. Biddle commanding. They will be joined near the Sonora line by Capt. Winchester's company from Camp Lowell. No later news has been received concerning the Mexican belligerents. Company G. First Cav-alry, left this city by rail to-day for San Diego. A SHAKY INSTITUTION.

Bosrox, Dec. 24.—Investigation shows that the affairs of the Lancaster Savings Bank are much worse than at first thought. It is said that ut; least \$25,000 of its funds have been loaned upon securities entirely worthless. A receiver will soon be appointed.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 24.—Steamship Kenilworth, which left Liverpool on the 13th for Philadel-phia, has returned here, having lost her propeller.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Steamships Nova Scotian, from Baltimore, and Java, from New York, have arrived out.

WHISKY.

Further Exhibition of Carpenter's Finger-Marks in the "Crooked" Pie.

Meeting of Joyce and His Wife in the Penitentiary Yesterday.

Sad Scenes --- The Rummage of Mrs. Joyce's Trunks.

Order Issued by Judge Blodgett for a Grand Jury to Assemble Jan. 4.

Seizure of a Small Chicago Distillery for Payment of Taxes. EX-SENATOR CARPENTER.

INFORMATION CONCESNING TRAT GENTLE-MAN'S PAST RECORD. Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 24.—In the Chicago Ever Journal of the 21st inst. I find a special from Madison over the signature of "Badger," in whise Ridg while ne was Sensior, and arests that he never was attorney for any man who ever was engaged in distilling," etc., in Milwaukee. What there was of Mr. Carpenter about the Milwaukee Whisky Ring has already been pretty well explained in THE TRIBUNE. Let us see what there is of Mr. Carpenter about

wankee against William Hudson, a distiller at Shopier, near Janesville, for defrauding the revshopler, near Janearille, for defrauding the revenue. In May, 1868, the case was tried before a jary, which rendered a verdict for the Government. Other suits, criminal and civil, were commenced against Hudson and his bondsmen, in all which Mr. Carpenter appeared as attorney for the defense. Verdicts were readered for the to the tenth volume of Wallace's United States Supreme Court Reports, page 325, that he did appear as attorney against the Govthat he did appear as attorney against the Gov-ernment in the Supreme Court. Having failed in the Hudson cases in the courts, Mr. Carpen-ter, then United States Senator, appeared with Hudson before the Secretary of the Treasurs (Bouwell) and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (Douglass), and, in Hudson's behalf, made an argument for his relief from the ver-dict against him in the courts where the testi-mony had been heard. Failing in that, in 1874, Air. Carpenter, then Senator, and President pro-tem of the United States Senate, introduced Bill No. 207, and had it referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which he (Carpenler) was a mem-

nn 10/a, at the time of Rindskopf's trial at Madi-son. It was compromised within fifty days of O'Neill's election to the Assembly, as a Carpenter Republican from a Democratic district, and the compromise was effected somehow for \$500, though some time before O'Neill was willing to pay \$1,000.

Much has been said as to the meeting between Mr. Carpenter (while Senator) and attorneys for

AN UNCHRISTMAS RECITAL INDICATING THAT THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR AND HIS WIFE IS HARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Joyce, wife of

Col. Joyce, arrived in Jefferson City yesterday morning, and was met at the depot by ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Joyce's counsel, who took with her a little girl and a babe to the Madison House. An a little girl and a babe to the Madison House. An hour or two afterwards they took a carriage and went to the Penitentiary to see Col. Joyce. She has not seen her husband since his incarceration, and the meeting between the two is described to have been most affecting. Mrs. Joyce is not only an accomplished woman, but her friends bear testimony that but ber friends bear testimony that she has passed through the trying ordeal that has come upon her with remarkable heroism. While waiting in the reception-room of the prison she endeavored to preserve at least a partial degree of composure, but, when Joyce emerged from the adjoining room, clad in his convict-stripes, she at once gave way to her overwhelmed feelings. She finally became composed and had a conversation with her husband lasting several hours. Joyce hore the meeting and the tears of his wife manufully, until she was notified by the prison authorities that the interview must end. She arose and said to her husband that she would bring the baby born since his imprisonment to see him. At the mention of his child, whom he had never seen, Joyce broke down, and left the room abruptly.

ACQUITTAL.

ACQUITTAL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.. Dec. 24.—The Rev. Dr.

Smoot, of Bowing Green, has been acquitted of making false statements regarding Bible sales, by a committee of investigation.

Joyce proce down, and rest the room abruptly.

A RANSACK.

During the absence of Gov. Fletcher and Mrs.

Joyce from the hotel, United States Marshal George Smith, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Biss and a detective, proceeded to the room which had been assigned Mrs.

NUMBER 121.

Joyce, and seized all her baggags. On the return of Fletcher and Mrs. Joyce the trunks were opened and searched for United States bonds and other wealth of Joyce's alleged to be in his wife's possession. Mrs. Joyce took the matter good-humoredly, and watched the examination of her dresses and her baby appared with evident unconcern. Though her entire baggage was overtanted no bonds or papers could be found, except a few letters received by her from friends and relatives. The good-natured Marshal assured Mrs. Joyce that it was a most disagreeable duty, and, he thought, a very small piece of business to be engaged in, but that he was bound to obey the orders of the Court. Mrs. Joyce-replied that it made no difference to her, and was not unexpected. She had been advised several days before her departure from Green Lake to so pack her trunks as to give as little inconvenience as possible to those who might want to overhaul. She also remarked that, since her arrival in Jefferson City, she had learned that a detective had shadowed her and her baggage all the way from Wisconsin, and she was sorny she didn't know it, as she would have delivered formal possession of her trunks and time relieved herself of the trouble of looking after them. Though the alleged object of the search was for bonds and other personal property of Joyce, it is stated on pretty good autionity that the real purpose of the Government attorneys in making the former in the Whisky Ring frands, which they had been advised Mrs. Joyce had in her trunks.

Deputy Campbell, acting under instructions from the Internal Revenue Department, serzed

singe in the present portal law isher' matter, to the effect to the effect, to the effect to the effect of the matic unitation and rate, and placed in the says that the prospectures, copies, etc., now rated as third in the says that the prospectures, copies, etc., now rated as third in the sate of the defense in whisty cases at the Park Hotel, revenue in that classification thereof, revenue in that classification thereof, revenue in that classification is the same provided and the particular that the proposed in the particular that the proposed in the proposed and dissatisfactors and alto be treen provided as bills, receipts at all of only the provided as bills, receipts as an extension of the proposed as the particular that the provided as the proposed as to-day. The tables of receipts expenditures, etc., balance with those of the State Treasurer heretofore published. The Anditor, however, calls attention to the fact that an aggregate sum of \$445,234.55, which -appears as received and expended, is merely represented by the transfer of certain sums from one fund to another, making the actual receipts for the year \$3,748,214, and the expenditures \$3,571,028. The tables of the State Board of Education show that the taxable value of the real and personal property of the State is \$397,739,783, or \$37,117,602 less than by the ascessment of 1874. The Anditor has mostituted suits against certain citizens of Indianapolus who, in 1871, brought suit to enjoin the distribution of the school fund, and by this means deprived the State of interest on that fund to the amount of \$50,000. Suit has also been brought against the American Express Company, to test the validity of the law requiring such corporations to file semi-annual reports of their business within the State, and to pay 3 per cent on receipts for passage-fare, and 1 per cent on receipts for passage-fare, and 1 per cent on receipts for the year were \$71,183, and the disbursements \$6,678. The report of the Insurance Department shows the gross receipts of foreign insurance companies, \$1,382,509; losser paid, \$392,335; tax paid, \$23,829; gross receipts of foreign the insurance companies, \$1,382,509; losser paid, \$770,732; taxes paid, \$20,311.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Spainoffield, Ill., Dec. 24.—The Capital Poultry and Pet Stock Association boid an exhibition here, open to the State, from the 27th to the State inst.

Sist inst.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln to-day presented to the Hon. Jesse K. Dubois a gold-beaded ash cane, inscribed: "Cut from the birabpiace of A. Lincoln, and presented by Dr. J. H. Rodman, of La Rue County." The cane was presented to President Lincoln during his lifetime, and is now given Mr. Dubois as a Christmas present. Frank Tuttle, Government Detective, and chief under Washburn, who has been hunting comey operators in this section some time back very successfully, was to-day ordered South.

New York, Dec. 24.—The jury in the Bowes libel suit found a verdict for plaintiff and fixed the damages at \$1,000. The other cases of libel will be tried at the next terms.

11

#### AUSTRALIA.

Victoria Now and Twenty Years Ago ... A Pioneer's Experiences.

Ballarat Transformed into a Real City with Real Houses.

How the Journey from Melbourne to Ballarat Used to Be Made.

A Woman's Experience with Centipedes Snails, and Tarantulas.

Reports of Fresh Gold-Discoveries at a Grea Depth--Excitement Among Miners.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LOVE'S RUS., VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA-FELIX,
Sept. 30, 1875.—The projected up-country tour
is postponed. You see, therefore, I must rely Well, they are plentiful. It is my fault if I do not use them wisely. I can scarcely realize the change that has taken place in this colony since my former visit here, twenty years ago. It ap-

ALMOST LIKE ANOTHER LAND. Then there was a miserable little railroad, the mly one in the colony, from Melbourne to declong, and it took three good hours to perform the 28 miles journey. Now railroads run to al-most all the principal mining centres, and the carriages are comfortable, and the journey made in good time. There is a difference in getting nto a railway-coach as we did a few weeks go to go from Melbourne to Ballarat, thirled along at the rate of 40 miles an hour, nd going as I did the first time I made the Part of the way we went with the journey. Fart of the way we went with the bullock-drays that carried our store of goods, sometimes on the dray and sometimes beside it. It was burning-hot weather, and watering-places were few and far between. The road was through the forest a great part of the and 12 miles of the distance the was on fire. We suffered. I was then and could endure, but glad was I when, at the Rocky Bank Hotel, we concluded o make the rest of the journey in the coach that earried the Royal mail.

and what a motley group of guests were there! When we arrived my busband left me in the n, and went in search of the He found her in the par, and told her he wanted dinner immediately, and a room, for his wife was ill from over-fatigue. She gave him her keys, and said: Bless you, sir. I couldn't leave the bar a minnte. My master's gone to town on a spree, and the servants are drunk. There are over sixty bullock drivers camped out here, and they must se served or they'll break the bar and help themselves. Take the keys. This one opens best bedroom, this one belongs to pantry, and this to the cellar. help yourselves." And so we did. The poor woman had her hands over full .and away, three native servants lying drunk outside the kitchen, and her bar besieged by a crowd of half-drunken drivers. Now at Rocky k, where there was a barren, sandy waste, and not a tree to be seen for miles, all along the road-side acacia trees are planted, and in the once-time desert, groves are growing finely. This has been made possible by

This has been made possible by

A SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION,
and since the trees have been planted the grass does not burn up in summer as it used to. Where the forests were are clearings and pretty English cottages nestled in greenery. As we rush past, behind our iron horse, I remember the long; ugly line of bullock-wagons, the worn, weaty tramps with all their worldly goods—"swrag" as they called it—hung on a pole and carned over the shoulder, or packed on a wheelbarrow and trundled before them; the dead bullocks lying at intervals along the way where they had failen dying from thirst, or broken their neeks by falling under the load going down some steep declivity. I remembered that terrible ride through the burning wood, the trees biazing in the air, pharring across the roadway, falling here and there to our imminent peril, and I settled myself back in the comfortable cushions of the railway carriage, and was devoutly thankful for Progress! Nevertheless, that first journey was not without its learners.

peril, and I settled myself back in the comfortable cushions of the railway carriage, and was devoulty thankful for Progress! Nevertheless, that first journey was not without its pleasures.

THE DRIVER OF THE ROYAL MAIL.

was a young man of good education and great intelligence, albeit he had pleaded up some colonial accomplishments not precisely of a religious sort, as we shall see presently. He knew the name, common and botanical, of every trea, and shrub, and plant on the road-side; could tell their special qualities and uses, and was ever ready to answer questions or to impart information when we poor novices didn't know enough to ask questions. He evidently was much impressed with the fact of having lady passengers, his usual feminine freight being very rough specimen of the genus mulier,—and was destrous of making my journey as pleasant as possible. He had, as I hinted above, acquired the colonial habit of swearing, and it was ludicrous to observe the constant watch he kept upon his lips that they should not offend. All teams and conveyances must turn aside for the progress of the Boyal Mail, and once we came where the brush at the side of the road was very dense upon a long line of bullock drays. In the effort to turn out of the way the bullocks became entangled in the brush. and the drivers cracking their long goads yelled and blasphemed any number of octaves higher than old Herod. An involuntary word of horror at the awfulness of the oaths escaped me, and our driver, standing up and holding his four horses well in hand, shouted out to one of the teamsters, who was particularly blasphemous. "Hi there! You're a d—d nice fellow, aren't you, to call yourself a bloody bullock-driver and curse like that before lady!" Of course I could feel only gratifude for such a championship as this. He evidently meant well.

When there were only encalyptis, oak,

PERF. DESCHARDS PLANTED ALL ALONG THE ROUTE.
Pear, peach, apricot, nectarine, plum, fig, and
cherry trees in thrifty condition adon the country. It is wonderful to what perfection fruit arsives here when it is not at all indigenous. I
have here tasted more deliefous fruit than that
grown here. Peaches, pears, and nectarines are
especially luscious, and the cherries are very
fine. This reminds me of the only
sort of cherry that grew outside of the
gardens about Melbourne twenty years ago,
a miserable little herry growing on a large tree
with a leaf more like a hemicok than a cherry,
and its pit growing outside on the blossom end
of the fruit. This wretched little cherry, and a
mean little brambleberry that even a donkey
would scorn, are the only indigenous fruits in
this country. Some places—particularly in
warm climates—appear as if they had sprung
fully developed from the hand of Nature. But
this country has always given me the impression
of a half-finished room. Ithiy developed from the hand of Nature. But this country has always given me the impression of a half-finished room. With climate and soil adapted to the growth of almost all the flora and fruit of torrid and temperate climates, there is only the fruit I have mentioned, and a few paltry flowers, heath, and wild fuschias that grow spontaneously.

The Botanical Gardens at Sydney are the finest in the world, and those at Meibourne are not anywhere else surpassed.

When I want first to

When I went first to

BALLARAT
it was a city of tents. The only buildings were
the Gold Commissioner's cottage at the barracis and the United States Hotel,—a Yankee
tavern kept by a man of the uncommon name
of Smith. Poor feilow! His house burned
down one night and he burned with it. At that
time the population was a shifting one,—white
tents ciddled together sociably one day,—whore
they stood a barren waste, with old tin
cans and empty beer bottles to show it bad been
inhabited, the next. Men bustly working in the
gulches and on the hill-side to-day, making
deep-sinkings to the music of creaking windlasses, and to-morrow only deserted holes and
hillocks of sand like huge ant-hills to mark their
etay. Now there is a fine city built almost of sandstone. There are twelve churches, three banks,
eight fine hotels, and several theatres. The
streets are paved and flagged. Water is carried
through the city in pipes, and the place is lighted with gas.

trees off the route—have become traditions.
There is no longer need of the mounted police as a gold escort, but the mounted police still patrol the colony from end to end, and it is rare that any rank offerse is committed.

Last evening we had a reminiscence of our winter in shape of

winter in shape of

It had been very sulry for several hours, and
with the wind blowing from the north we had a
severe sand-storm. Suddenly the whole sky
blackened, and, though it was not yet sundown,
it grow so dark that I could not see to read.
The thunder that had been muttering in the
distance came nearer and nearer, and occasional
gleans of lightsing shot sithwart the sky. I've
seen many storms, but never one that awed me
as this tens. Suddenly, after a few moments of almost absolute stillness, there came a claps of thunder and a blaze of lightning simultaneously. It
seemed to measif the concusion was right in our
tent. No light I ever saw was so light as the
blue flame that filled it. The shock brought my
tunsband and ine both to our fees almost without
any volition—it was as if we had been jerked up
The glaze of the flash had searcely rased or of a
water-spout. I am no cowarden the Fright had
ine for her own for an instant. We knee
something had been structured the structure of a
water-spout. I am no cowarden the Fright had
ine for her own for an instant. We knee
something had been structured the site of the billside, just back this climate has its drawbacks.
Tarmble storms are not the ouly ones either.

Tarmble storms are not dute as venomous as
in the tropics, but they are poisonous
enough, and their bite or sting very
painful, and in some conditions of
the system dangerous. The other morning, as I
turned my mattress. I discovered between it
and the lower bed a centipede 10 inches long it
I sacrineed it to the sings.

The first ingst in the still and the consome and the singst in the story of the singst
too, the solder-ant, familiarl

boot-tops.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.

For a few days we have had a great excitement here arising from the report of the discovery of gold-bearing quarts at the depth of 1,700 fees at Stawell in this colon,. It was found in the Magdala mine, one of the richest yet opened, and its discovery in large quantities at so great a depth has aroused the mining community very greatly. A large party left here yesterday to prospect in the neighborhood, and already deserted mines are being Sheperded by new claimants awaiting the arrival of machinery to reopen them.

Yarka-Yarka.

SHIP-CANAL ACROSS MICHIGAN. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 23 .- As the enbject of a ship-caual across Michigan by way of the Kalamazoo River is being widely discussed, it may not be amiss to show some of the advanat may not be armise to show some or the advan-tages of this great project, not only to the peo-ple of the West, but to the people of the East and South as well, also to the Govornment of the United States. It is now well known that the commerce of our Northern lakes is over \$500,000,000 annually. Almost all of this vast Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Michigan; while the agricultural resources of those States are but in their infancy,—have merely begun to be known or developed. Millions of their rich acres now lie idle, pay no revenue to Government. ment, pay no taxes to the States; in fact, are only a load and burden to all. I ask, why should this continue? My answer is, that it is anound this continue? By answer is, that it is only for want of a direct, speedy, safe, and cheap mode of transportation of the products of the farmer to market. To-day corn is not worth more than 10 cents a bushel in Nebraska, and, perhaps, not over double that in Iowa, parts of Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin. The naviga-tion of the Lakes is seldom open longer than from the 1st of June till the 1st of November, only five months in each year. For seven long months the commerce is cut off. The losses on Lakes Michigan and St. Clair the past season are about \$3,000,000. Now, with a ship-canal across

Lakes Michigan and St, Clair the past season are about \$3,000,000. Now, with a ship-canal across Michigan, open navigation can be depended on for at least seven months a year, and oftentimes eight mouths. But trifling loss would occur on the short transit across Lake Michigan. With large and powerful tugs, vessels can be towed in a few hours to their destination, \$3,000,000 saved annually, and hundreds of lives.

On a more thorough investigation I am convinced that \$6,000,000 will make this improvement, with a narrow-gauge railroad for towing vessels. If the past season's disasters on those three lakes are the average of losses, two seasons' losses will build and complete this great work. The revenue of the Government suffers by those losses more every year than the interest on the whole cost of a ship-canal. Make the improvement, and reduce the cost of transportation of all products of the soil to one-half of what it now is, and hundreds of thousands of sturdy farmers would rush on to those almost boundless acres of vacantisms, and I think the world would, in a few years, be astonished at the amounts of produce that would seek a market at prices remunerable factories of New England, now idle, hum, with markets for their products in the West. Their and our interests would be mutual and reciprocal. We would be mutual and reciprocal. We would be more united. The cotton, sugar, rice, tar, rosu, and other products of the South, would find markets in the Northwest not now known.

Cheap transportation of produce and merchandise of every kind is what we must have if the masses prosper. Take a handful of corn, if you will, and plant it, cultivate it, husk a bushel of 70 pounds, draw it to the crib, pick it up again, load it into your wagon, draw it perhaps 8 to 10 miles, and sell it for 10 cents; and you will then see, and feel, and know, the boon of a lower rate or mode of marketing your bushel of corn. And this applies equally to every pound of produce the hardisted farmer has to raise. Could our Congressmen be made

prairies of the West, I think they would cease to squander almost countless millions of dollars in keeping 25,000 men in the army, and other foolish outlays not needed and wholly useless; and would encourage internal improvements, and thus build up our beloved country and make it the home for millions of homeless of the Oid World. Look at the palaces of New York, built from the toils, privations, and sufferings of the Western tillers of the soil.

Chest transportation mast scoper or later be inaugurated. If the Government would appropriate \$2,000,000 for three years, I fully believe that, in 1879, ressels of 400 to 500 tons would leave Chicago, and, in eighty hours at most, be safely in the Detroit River. I repeat that with

steam-dredges, three-fourths of the channel of the Kalamazoo River can be made at a low cost. The building of dams for slack-water is easily done. The average depth of channel to be made will not, I estimate, be over 6 or 7. feet, and three-fourths of the river-bod can be used, miles of it having a depth almost sufficient for vessels drawing 8 to 9 feet. Nearly the whole length of the river is a gravel, sand, and learn bottom, easily excavated; and there are solid banks on one or the other side the entire length of the river. Should it require water for the summit to be raised by sleam, the expense will be light, as the length will not exceed over 20 to 25 miles,—the water-power created by dams, which may be found to be the cheapest; so that almost the entire distance from Allegan to the head of the river may be of slack-water, giving a large revenue from the machinery that will be driven by water.

If Michigan, Illinois, Ilows, Wisconsin, and Minnesots would unite, and each be bouded for \$1,000,000 in stock, and a company chartered with \$2,000,000 caspital paid in, those five States would to ten years, receive in toils every dollar back to liquidate those bonds, and their farmers would save millions annually that they now pay in the high rates of freight on what they export as well as on what they import. Every acre of land and all real estate would enhance in vaine far above the entire cost of this proposed improvement. Innumerable developments would follow. Ship and boat building would employ thousands of men. Chicago could and would build iron ships, barks, schooners, and brigs, for ocean-service. The forests of Michigan would build iron ships, barks, schooners, and brigs, for ocean-service. The forests of michigan would become a work-shop in getting out hoops, staves, ship-kness, timber, plank, and masts and spars for the thousands of craft that would be are discounted to the element of power in one branch of Congress seems to repudiate the lace of internal improvements, therefore I suggest the action of t

#### ves in this age of improvements. Yours truly, THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

How the General Government Can

Manage 11.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : LARAMIE, W. T., Dec, 21 .- I have noticed recently quite a number of articles on railroad ownership and of Government control thereof in your paper, some of which have very forcibly and discriminatingly set forth the advantages of Government ownership, but have, in my judgment, fallen somewhat short of suggestions that would lead to a practical solution of the difficul-ty. We all agree that the soulless corporation

not only oppressive but aggressive, and if there is anything in the future that is going to defeat, overturn, or destroy our free institu-tions, it is the insidious and corrupting influence of the immense moneyed corporations which are epread as a nel-work over the whole land. Railroads, when first projected, were some-thing so entirely new, for the purposes of commerce, that the true principles of eminent domain and ownership of public of commerce, that the true principles of eminent domain and ownership of public highways by the Government seemed to be held in abeyance and forgotten. Hence, step by step the railroad companies usurped, by the means of special legislation, and holt to-day, all or nearly all of the inland commerce of the country. They hold a monopoly of it, to the exclusion of all free competition. And this monopoly is at the present time so complete and entire that it is thought by many to be beyond the power of legislation to either eradicate or control the same.

Now, it is an old asying that "Competition is the life of trade," but it is equally true that competition is the great balance-wheel or regulator of commerce. Competition naturally comes in play on the ocean and on our lakes and great rivers. No legislation fixes the rate on corn from Chicago to Buffalo, or from New York to Liverpool. The great law of stipply and demand governs in these cases. Neither in olden times, before the existence of railroads, did legislation fix the rate on goods wagoned from New York and Baltimore to the then Far West. The roads or highways were owned by the Government, and were free for the use of any one who wished to put a wagon upon them. Canals were built on the same principle. In every instance, being Government or State ownership, the boats floated upon them being private property, and any and all alike are allowed the use of the cause by paying the lawful tolls. Why can it not be the same in case of railroads. Let the Government own all the railroad-beds in the land, and make them free for the use of any any and all alike are allowed the use of the canals by paying the lawful tolls. Why can it not be the same in case of railroads. Let the Government own all the railroad-beds in the land, and make them free for the use of any who have the means and ability to put trains upon them. Then competition would regulate the price of freight and fare, and the whole matter would be settled on the principle of supply and demand. This would obviate the necessity of the construction or ownership of any depots or machine-shops by the Government, for they would all be matters of private enterprise. They could and would be constructed and owned by private individuals or firms, the same as the elevators of to-day or the taverns and harns of olden times. There necessarily would have to be legislation to regulate partice using the roads. That for the trade on railroads would only have to be suited to the circumstances of the case. The combined wisdom of Congress could lay down rules for running trains of cars by the public, regulating the rate of speed, the duties of engineers, the amount of steam to carry, with just as great a degree of accuracy and precision as any Board of Directors sitting in New York or Boston, a thousand miles away, who have all their information second hand, and who cannot help but be actuated from the self-lish motive of ownership. And, as, to the officers of the road, that is to say such as should be necessary for the building and repairing of bridges and road-beds, and matters incident thereto, they could all be elected in their respective districts by the people, the same as supervisors of the highway. Their duties could be precerbed by law, while the men skilled in these pursuits would compete for the places. The expenses necessary for maintaining the roads in good repair could be collected by tolls, all officers being under bonds according to the responsibility of their position. Thus the matter appears to me. While it would be an entire revolution in the present system of railroading, it would do awa

ernment.

2. All officers or supervisors of road-bed be elected by the people.

8. Adequate tolls be levied for necessary repairs, etc.

4. All depots for the reception and discharge of freight be owned and operated by private in-

5. The road-bed be open for the use of the public, subject to the rules and regulations of law. Of course, a purchase of all the road-beds in the country at once would be an immense undertaking, but the fact is, if the Government had its just dues to-day, it would own the entire road-beds, thus showing if principle had not have been departed from the people would now be that much shead. But, as an opening wedge, the General Government might buy, or cause to be constructed, one continuous railroad from some point on the seaboard, say New York, to some point on the Missouri River, say Omaha, and open it for trade and commerce on the above principles. It appears to me it would astonish the world how well such a highway would be furnished with depots and warehouses, wherever they should be needed, with hotels and eating-houses for the accommodation of the traveling public, and who would not lack the finest cars with all the modern improvements to travel in. Here there would be competition of the travel in Here there would be competition of the travel in the terms and of such a character that it could not be bought out and thereby consolidated. Competing lines of railroad lack the very essentials of true competition. The competition wants to be side by side on the same line and co-extensive with it. Can this plan be tried?

Two Elopements and Their Conse-

Two Elopements and Their Conseheard of two very different results of elopements from that city. In one case a woman with her three little children, the wife of a carpenter, eloped a few years ago with a sea-faring paramour, who left a wife behind. The oldest of the children, a girl, soon died, and the boys were so cruelly treated by their new step-father that they ran away, and nobody knows where they are. The woman's husband lived only a year after her departure. When the woman ran away she took all her deserted husband's money, and when this had been spent she was destried by her companion and left to find her way home from California ar best she could. She arrived some months ago, and is now living in New Bedford. The other case is more recent, a grocer, who was an active Sunday-school worker, having eloped with a harnessmaker's wife. The grocer's wife, has since died, but in other respects the circumstances are more lovely, and intelligence has recently been received that the grocer is a successful preacher in New Jersey.

### THE MESSAGE ABROAD.

Comments of Foreign Journals on President Grant's Message. S The London Times observes that President Grant's message, in what it says alike about the free school system of the United States and the rebellion in Cuba, strikes a somewhat disquieting note. It shows that America is already be ginning to feel the difficulties of an old country.

If there was anything for which she was enfled, it was for her freedom from the political batit was for her freedom from the political battiles of the sects; but the Ultramontane spirit
has aprend to the United States, as well as to
less Democratic lands. President Grant foresaw the danger several years ago, and the most
silent man in America must have thought it of
great importance before he went out of his way,
as he recently did, to call on all Americans to
join hands for the defense of their free unsectarian schools. It is exceedingly difficult for
English observers to do justice to the
claims on which President Grant's threats
with reference to Cuba are founded.
We are apt to think that they are
merely a vail for a determination to seize one
of the richest islands in the world. America has
long had her eye on Cuba, and it may not uncharitably be thought that she is unwilling to letslip this chance of seizing the prize. Everything
depends on matters of fact. If Spain can suppress the insurrection and prevent Ouba from
becoming a permanent source of mischief to
neighboring countries, also has the fullest right
to keep it. But she is on her trial, and that
trial cannot be long. When she is made to clearly understand that the tenure of her rule over
Cuba depends on her ability to make that rule a
reality, she will not be slow to show what she
can do, and the limits of her power will be the
limits of her right.

The London Netze says that the message is

can do, and the limits of her power will be the limits of her right.

The London News says that the message is not so much a sketch of the work to be done as a platform from which the Republican feeling of the country is appealed to. The domestic questions yield in numediate interest to the striking passages about Cuba. President Grant's words, however, are so generally, in foreign matters, stronger than his deeds, that one is not quite sure how the peremptory language of the message is to be interpreted. But a peremptory interference, such as President Grant seems to intimate, would create general sympathy with Spain, and, however it might affect the state of parties at home, would detach from President Grant and his Administration the moral support of all the outside world.

parties at home, would detach from President Grant and his Administration the moral support of all the outside world.

The London Standard considers the message of President Grant is mesgre and uninteresting. Only on subjects on which he hopes to drive the men he cannot lead—to force the hand of the Democratic leaders, and commit them either to his own policy or to an unpopular opposition—will he speak out frankly and decidedly. He is clear and outspoken only on Cubs, anti-sectarian education, and currency redemption. The objectional sentence, in regard to Spain, is that which threatens to recommend to Congress at no distant period, "what may then seem necessary"; a doubly significant phrase, if we bear in mind that power of declaring war is vested, not in the Executive, but in Congress. It may be mere bluster and braggadocio; but it may not; and even if it be, bluster of this aind is calculated to provoke the pride and anger of a high-spirited nation almost more than actual injury. There is the same taint of bluster in the President's language about the system of State education. The old Know-Nothing feeling in politics, the old Puritan hatred of Popery, have been revived by the recent pretensions of the Vatican, and Gen. Grant seems to make capital or them by repeating in his message the attack on the Catholics which he made in a former harangue.

The Pall Mall Gaselle says of course if President Grant wishes to provoke a war between Spain and America, and at the same time to escape the responsibility of having declared it, this is the right way to go to work. These constant references to the Cuban insurrection and to the painful but necessary part which the United States may have to play in regard to it, are all circulated in Spain, and find there more ready credency than is accorded to them in countries which are able to weigh the President's threats more dispassionariely.

countries which are able to weign the Presidents threats more dispassionstely.

The Journal des Debats of Paris says:

"It appears that Gen. Grant has availed himself of the opening of Congress again to expose the political programms which is to serve as the platform of the Republican party at the next Presidential election. The religious struggle, the intervention in Guba, the resumption of species payments, are the principal articles of the programms. We have not yet forgotten the cis payments, are the principal articles of the programme. We have not yet forgotten the strange speech with which Gen. Grant opened the campaign against what he calls sectarian schools. The word has a vague meaning, and may be interpreted in different ways. To forbid the teaching of religious, stheistic, or pagan tenets is the means of giving the civil power a weapon which it can fairly abuse. Who will decide if a doctrine is atteistic or pagan? We do not see of what advantage a conflict between Church and State will prove to the United States. The Cuban question is of still graver importance. It is evident that the persistence of the insurrection will not allow neighboring powers always to preserve neutrality. Spain treats her colony too harshly to inspire the least interest. On the other hand, the insurgents are too badly led and erganized to deserve recognition as belligerents, Gen. Grant is right in deploring the horrors of the struggle. But how is an end to be put to these horrors? Are the President's observations and provisions calculated to keep the public mind in a state of fear and vague hope till the elections? Do they announce precess plans and determined projects. It belongs to Spain to consider this question, and ask itself if the time has not arrived to reform the abuses of this detestable administration which has provoked this most dangerous revolt in the colony.

IOWA MILITARY CONVENTION. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune, DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 23.—The State Military

DES MOINES, IA. Dec. 23.—The State Military Convention adjourned last evening, having closed its ousiness. The attendance was larger than expected, the State at large being well represented. Committees on Military Law, Centennial Affairs, and Uniform, were appointed. The Committee on Military Laws reported the following, which was adopted:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That we sak of the next General Assembly to amend the present militia laws so as to make well-disciplined, well-drilled, and well-organized companies of the militis in this State; and that proper appropriations be made to furnish armories and other contingent expenses therefor.

The subject of military organization was deferred. The Committee on Uniforms reported in favor of the regulations adopted by the United States War Department for all uniforms hereafter adopted by companies. The report was adopted. The Committee on Comm

# A WEDDING.

A WEDDING.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

SENECA, Ill., Dec. 23.—Our usually quiet little city was all bustle and excitement this morning, owing to the marriage of one of Seneca's most prominent young ladies, Miss Mary Underhill, the handsome and accomplished daughter of Dr. Underhill, to Mr. D. M. Hynds, a prominent business-man of Morris, Ill. The ceremony was performed in the Catholic Church, with high mass and all the usual ceremonies. The church was crowded to excess. The bride was handsomely dressed in pearl-colored silk, and decked with orange-blossoms, and was the admired of all admirers. After the ceremony, all parties concerned proceeded to the bride's parents' home, where all the delicacies of the season were served. The happy couple took the noon train bound East, escorted by many friends and well-wishers.

# Two Toddies-Hans Platzer's Brain

Two Toddies—Hams Pintzer's Brain

Finginia (Nec.) Enterprise.

Hans Platzer, as is well known to all of our people, is a man not easily excited. Hans generally takes things cool. It is very seldom that any single, small mishes disturbs his equanimity. "Dare is already too much bodder in der vorit; what for should I allow a little ding to worry my prains?" is what flans generally says. The other day, however, he was in another humor. Hans teeps a saloon, and had probably on this day been visited by an unusual

number of thirsty but impreunious persons; otherwise we are at a loss to account for his dissolute behavior. A man entered Hans' place of business and resting his elbow on Hans' har said to Hans as follows: "I am quiet unwell-have been unwell for some time, and am under the doctor's care. The doctor tells me that I must take a stiff whisky-toddy about twice a day, but I have no money; now couldn't you let me have a couple of toddies twice a day? I wouldn't ask it but that the doctor has said I must have it." Hans, who had been resting his elbows on his counter opposite his customer, began to swell up before he heard him half through. When he had heard all, Hans seemed too full for utterance. The case seemed to him one to which it would be hard to do full justice. He, therefore, two or three times strolled up and down behind his bar, a distance of 6 or 8 feet, then suddenly facing his customer, thus exploded: "Why don't your doctor told you dat you must take mine watch? Why don't he told you dat you must took at overcoats hangin' dare on de vall? Why don't ne told you dat he must took a mool (mule)? Why don't your doctor told you dat? Pecsuse your doctor is one tain fools! Now I berseribes for you your doctor told you dat? Pecause your doctor is one tam fools! Now I berscribes for you

## (starting around the counter): you youst take valk a couple of times." THE BUZZ-SAW.

An Interview With a Man Who Has Been There-How It Performs Its Work, and Other Unseful Informa-

man employed in a West End planing-mill, had a controversy with a buzz-saw, with the usual result. The buzz-saw is still on duty, but Mr. Browning is resting. Perhaps there never has been a useful mechanical invention that has had more misunderstandings with its employers than the buzz-eaw. It is a quiet, unpretending piece of machinery, made out of cold steel, warmed over, and is cut in a circular form, with a very ragged edge on the outer rim, occasioned by the removal of little angular bits of steel at regular listances, which leaves little projections like taoth. The buzz-saw is rigged on an axia and when it moves in its proper sphere it generally

Hearing of Mr. Browning's misfortune, and thinking that useful experience beneficial to a large class of the community interested in buzzaws might be glesned from a man of experience our interviewer called on the gentleman for the purpose of learning his opinion of buzzaws.

"Mr. Browning, you were buzz-sawed, I be-lieve, the other day?" said the interviewer, after

heve, the other day? said the interviewer, after making known his mission.

"I was!" (Very emphatic. Holds up a large bunch of white rag at the end of his arm).

"Did if hurt you much?"

"Two fingers and a thumb."

"You have got them tied up?"

"No. I have got them to whate they was

"No have got them tied up?"
"No; I have got the place where they were fied up?"
"Then they are off?"
"Yes, a good ways off."
"How did it happen?"
"How did it happen?"
"Did you keep it there very long?"

"No."
Did you take it right away?"

"Yes."
"Did you take it all away?"
"All but two fingers and a thumb."
"What did you do with them?"
"I left them on the other side of the saw!"
"Did you say saything at the time?"
"I did, but it won't do to publish."
"Do you think the buzz-saw was to blame?
"Chiedk".

Chiefly."
How did it feel?" A good deal like shaking hands with a streak

of lightning."

"Did the buzz-saw say anything?"

"It said 'Zip!' and then buzzed on."

"Do you think you would put your hand if you had it to do over?"

"Hardly!" "Hardly!"

"Don't you think it would be a good thing if a buzz-saw could be invented that would saw without moving?"

"Undoubtedly!"

"Do you know anything more about a buzz-saw that anybody else ought to do?"

"Yes!"
"What?"
"Don't you ever get within a mile of a buzzsaw when it is in motion!"
"Why?"
"Why?"
"Your curiosity might get the better of you

"Why?"
"Your curiosity might get the better of your judgment and you would be tempted to experiment until your fingers were all left where mine are. Good atternoon!"
Our reporter immedistery came away, full of pity for those who toil with the perilous buxz-

# MICHIGAN STATE AUDITORS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune, of the Board of State Auditors for 1875 is not yet printed. The swards for the fiscal year amounted to \$380,693,35, which includes the amount expended on the new Capitol, \$218,040.12, as the Building Commissioners' accounts have to be sudited by this Board. The figures com-pare with other years as follows: 1873, \$299,660.74; 1874, \$351,051.51; 1875, \$380,638.35.

# PINCHBACK WILL RESIGN

Disputch to St. Louis Republican.

New Unleans, La., Dec. 23.—Pinchback has given up his fight and will resign before the Legislature adjourns, in order that a successor may be elected. His negro admirers in the Legista-ture will insist that one of their number be elect-ed in his stead, and threaten that they will shan-don the Republican party in 1876 unless that is

# GOV. HENDRICKS.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 24.—Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address of the Southern States' Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, on the 26th of February.

Reminiscences of Josephine and Ma.

Reminiscences of Josephine and Marie Louise.

Grace Greenwood in the New Fork Times.

Our friend, the old French lady of whom I have already spoken, easy of Josephine: "She was not pretty, but she was the most graceful woman in the world." Of Napoleon, whom she remembere as First Consul and as Emperor, she gives a eingularly vivid description. She says that though in youth he was thin and sallow, and in middle age stout and pale, his face always had a strange beauty—stern, yet delicate; something almost fearful. "His eyes were like bine steel, yet, when at rest, they had an absent, dreamy look; it was only when they regarded you that you felt their power; then something coid and sharp seemed to pass through you. His finely curved chin was firm as marble, but it had a dimple fit for a young girl. He had a small, beautiful mouth, which seemed always ready to smile and never smiled. His speech was abrupt and startling; it made one tremble if he only said 'Bon jour.' There was something menchant about him, even in his pleasantry. He played roughly, especially with the Empress Marie Louise, whom he treated as a child, sometimes tossing her in the aft, and carrying her down stairs on his shoulders."

Of Marie Louise she said: "Her neck and times toesing her in the air, and carrying down stairs on his shoulders."

Of Marie Louise she said: "Her neck and arms were fine, her complexion was not bad, but she had an ugly face, unmeaning eyes, and a vile flose," The old lady startled me by adding that as a wife and mother that royal dame was "sans entrailles."

An Old Couple. An Old Couple.

We find the following credited to a rural paper in Illinois: "Dr. Wilkins, of Fairmount, recently visited a man and woman in Montgomery County, Ind., whose ages are respectively 113 and 111 years, and who have lived together in the marriage state 35 years. The name of this ancient couple is Fruits, and they are the parents of Mrs. Thomas Williams, of Catlin Township. The old man stancs up as straight as a ramrod, and does quite a good deal of work every day. He has always been a moderate liver, and uses no to-bacco, which is an argument against tobacconsers. But his wife has been a steady smoker for sixty years, which is an argument in favor of tobacco. The old lady is afflicted with a cancer, which made its appearance upon her forehead forty years ago, and which she is now dectoring with coal. At one time in her life she weighed 225 pounds, but gradually shrunk away till she now tipe the beam at 125."

A Dreadful Slauder upon Murray Hill.

New York Correspondence Estitingto Sun.

It is well known that Capoul has refused several hundred excellent offers, and after each representation of "Migron" He used fairly to trample on the honorable proposals of shoas of young ladies from the best boarding-schools of Murray Hill. Nothing like his manner of rejection has ever been known. "Be mine," sighed a daughter of a

## THE SABBATH DAY.

Reply to "Luyman,"

Cancaco, Dec. 23.—Referring to the letter in your last Saturday's issue, sigued, "A Layman," while disclaiming this intention of attempting "such an article at its demanded to settle the question of the day of the Sabbath," I wish to call your correspondent's attention to one or two simple snough things which need no knowledge of Hebrew or Greek for their comprehension. The first is, that it is contrary to the genius of the New Teclament to attach importance to that which is merely formal. The essence of the Sabbath law is the observance of one day in seven; and the interest of the question between the seventh day and the first day does not he as all in the figures I and I who knows which is the first and which is the seventh, any way, after the copfusions in the calendar, of which every student of history is aware!), but aimply in the associations connected with the first day and the seventh day respectively. I confess it is seek a matter of any consequence to me whether "Sunday" be, as most people suppose it is, the first day of the week of not, so long as it comes regularly round every seven days, and so Chicago, Dec. 23.—Referring to the le

lirst day and the seventh day respectively. I confess it is sola matter of any consequence to me whether "Sunday" be, as most people suppose it is, the first day of the week of not, so long as it comes regularly found every seven days, and so long as it is associated in the minds of the people with the resurrection of our Lord. The Apoetolic usage is sufficiently shown from John Xx, 19, 26; Acts Xx, 7; I. Cor., xvi., 2; Rev., i., 10. As to the "eight days" difficulty, one would have thought that by this time every intelligent person would know that the Jéws counted inclusively, as is done in Scotland ver, where the expression "this day eight days" means a week from to-day. For the connection of ideas between the old and the new Sabbath, "A Layman" is referred to Heb. v., 9, 10: "There remained, therefore, a Sabbath-keeping [margin] for the people of God; for He that hath eatered unto His rest [i. e. Jesus] He also hath eased from His own works as God did from His."

For further information we refer your corre-

from His."

For further information we refer your correspondent to the abundant literature of the subject, especially to the extended treatise by Giffillan, or Stirling, published by Elliott, of Edinburg, and Nisbet, of London.

M.

TEXAS COW-BOYS!

The Wild Men of the West-Their Manners and Morals.

Manners and Morais.

Denier News.

Some tenderfoot who has been coaching through Arizons was intensely shocked by the company of a party of Texas rangers, and thus delivers himself of accumulated disguest: You probably have no idea of how jovial a ruffing a Texas stockman is—how infinite his profanity, how broad his sense of humor, how audacions and defiant all his instincts. Compared with his frolicoome outbursts, the wildest doings of a San Francisco "hoodlum" or a Bowery "butcher boy" are as tame as the friely effervescence of a lamb. His coat-tail of sensibilities is always in the way of discussion, and the foot that treads on it has the same effect as a hammer striking a can of nitro-glycerine. His voice is tuned to the most trenchant of eaths, emphasized by the staccate accompanionent of a Col's seven-shooter, and—perhaps because he deals in beeves—his great delight is a broil, especially in the form of a free fight at close quarters. Two of my companions were stupid and sleepy when we started, but the constant jola of the coach kept them half awake and swearing. The third occupied himself in dressing an ugly pisol-would in the abdomen which he proudly exhibited to me started, but the constant joli of the coach kept them half awake and swearing. The third occupied himself in dressing an ugly pistol-wound in the abdomen which he proudly exhibited to me as the memorial of a recent combat near the borders of old Mexico. As the surrose, however, two bottles were produced from under the ceat, and then—well, may I be spared a repetition of the same experience. In two hours the bottles were produced from hand to hand until they were drained to a drop, and in inverse ratio to the depression of the contents, the spirits of the men increased in buoyancy until their exuberance was terrible to behold. The conductor looked in and grinned, while I crouched linto a corner apprehensively watching the elephantine play, which threatened to crush me every moment. I protested and entreated in vain. The big-booted ruflians hugged, bit, and rolled over the hillocks they bounced to the roof, and came down like lumps of lead. In the course of a few hours they partly subsided, however, and dropped down into the bottom of the coach. Even their stomachs were not proof against the combined effects of Las Verza whisky and the vacancy of drunkenness. One of ti-

Fatally Burned at the Altar.

New Orleans Picayana.

On the 8th inst. several young ladies, all stired in pure white raiment, visited St. Mary's Church, on Chartres street, a short distance below Jackson Square, to eproll their fames in the Society of Enfants-Marie. Each one wore a flowing-veil, and each held a lighted candle. Whila they were at the altar one of the postulants accidentally brought her candle in contact with her veil, when the gazzy substance biazed like powder. She ran down the aisle, half crazed with fright. At the same time another young lady was discovered to be in a like situation; she, too, ran, frightened out of her senses, but a young man succeeded in quenching the flames. Fire had done its worst, and Friday evening Arms Julia Plancard, It years old, passed away forever. She was a beanful, lovely child, daughter of Mr. J. J. Planchard, a member of the New Orleans Bar. The other unfortunate will recover.

Bismarck on France.

Bismarck on France.

The Republique Francaise publishes some curious private letters from Prince Bemarck to his wife and sister, which it thinks place him, as a graphic and amusing correspondent, on a level with Lady Mary Wortley Miontagne and Madame de Sevigne. When, in 1853, the writer was sent to thank the Emperor Napoleon for admitting Prussis to the Congress of Paris, he describes his lodgings in terms which must awaken remembrances in the minds of many tourists. "I Inhabit a floor in a hotel whare there are five fireplaces, yet I am always frozen. The five clocks on my mantel-piaces tick continually, but they never show the right time. The walls are lined with splendid mirrors, yet they never enable me to tie my cravat decently. This is France, which we have been taught to suppose leads the march of civilization."

King Louis of Ravaria.

A Munich letter to the Concordia says: "King Louis lately disappeared from his Capital, and was heard of at Rheims. Now the secret of his holiday has come out. He has a passion for having a play performed before him as he sits alone in the auditorium. On one of these solitary occasions he sat out Schiller's 'Jeanne d'Arc,' which lasted from 6 in the evening till midnight. The performance so inspired him that he journeyed to Rheims to vient the cathedral, where the Kings of France were crowned. On his return he commissioned Harr Dominique Quaglio, decorative painter to the Court of Bavaria to ge to the ancient city and take the necessary sketches to paint the cathedral, so as to produce a scene for the stage exact in every detail. This magnificent decoration has now made its appearance, and the King shjoys it alone." King Louis of Bavaria

made its appearance, and the King shjoys it alone."

Surprising Surgery.

Virginia (Ne.) Enterprise.

A fellow got a fearful blow on the head with a stone spittoon at a South O Street saloon night before last. The blow left his head all out of shape. There was a dent in one side of it about a tockes deep. A she lay there on the floor of the saloon, the man was a horrible-looking object. Some of those present said the fellow's head could never be got in shape again. A wise-looking, little old gentleman in spectacles came to the front, however, and said he could fix it. Procuring an ordinary hand-bellows he inserted the nozale into the ear of the injured man. After a few puffs with the little machine the fellow's head was brought out as smooth and plump as a freshly-blown bladder, and he got not not walked off as fine-looking a man as he was before he incurred the injury.

The Paris Theatres.

The Official Journal states that, judging from the receipts of the Paris theatres during the first ten mouths of the present year, the total for 1875 will reach a sum of 23,000,000 frames. That result is the more significant that in 1868 the

in 1673, 20,459.046 francs; and in 1874, 22, 48,758,688 francs. And yet Directors say that the atrical art is in a state of decay, and that can scarcely ears a living. An exception however, be made for M. Hajanrier, who have the celved an average of 18,737 france for each formance in 1873, while in 1856 the recognition of the opera averaged only 7,320 france.

The following lines were charitably a worthy man, who was very liberal way part of what he cheated other p

Description of Two Su day---They Will Be It will hardly be necessary to tell the

walked away .-

Richard Wagner has issued who are to take pare in the g at Barreuth neat summer act the dates for all the raberna his joyful conviction that will now arise to hinder the work by the time intended.

We learn from Names that M. Belgian physician, has published Maladies Which are Special to object of which is to show that

One of Tetzel's Indulged British Museum A London paper announces that the Brin fuseum has just added to its stores one of a Indeed has just added to its store one of most curious historical documents in en-an indulgence sold by the mont Texal. This it is excap of parchiment, which will soon ben-hibited to the curious eyes of the Riliah pub-is not a unique document, for there are seen known to be in a sistence, cut it is the call as in the British dominions.

The Indianapolis Journal proposes I Centennial Exhibition be made free to the as a particularly Yankee thing to do; i Philadelphia Frees quietly remain that be done, if Indiana and the other Sates spend 10 per cent as much money as Pennia has spent and will a send.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

### THE CHICAGO TRIBU FOR 1878.

feat on the Republican party, did ing away side issues and crushin and corrupting influences which channels of public life. Purified

for what purpose I can only guess.—and when he sat down again he hiecoughed. "Never in a cosh in all my life that wasn't sea-shick," afterward relapsing into his former state of silent imbecility. The others lay in the most syonizing of positions, with their heads bent on their chests and their limbs doubled under them, all unconscious of suffering, in a befuddled sleep.

Patally Burned at the Altar.

New Oriesna Picaguma.

On the 8th inst. several young ladies, all stired in pure white raiment, visited St. Mary's Church, on Chartres street, a short distance below Jackson Squiare, to escold their hance in the definition and residual amore potential induses in the definite contain.

Society of Enfants-Marie. Each one were

CONTAIN.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM.

On the leading measures before the pain.
CHECAGO TRIBUNE holds the following test, is
them to be right as well as Republican:

2. Reduction of direct State, and
Tatation,
3. Economy and Reireachment in Public Equatures; no Bounties or Subsidies of Public Research
Private Schemes, or Payment of Robel Laure or
the National Treasury.
4. An honest maintenance of Public Centre, of
Condemnation of Repudiation in any form of sim5. State Control and Supervision over Committee
riers and Corporate Monopolies, not to open to
but to protect the people.
6. Exposure and Punishment of all Ones Cert
tion and Prands on the Revenue, "Lei mysis; se-

tion and Francis on the Revenue, "Lei-escape."
7. Homest and Fit Men for all Office. Unionists preference over former Security of S. Sovereigniy of the Union in all tern; State Rights and Independence in all terns.

as Sovereightly of the Union.

ters.; State highes and Independence in all leadings.

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The Political Department is but one of the may be cellent features of The Triburs, on which is had a claims as a superior

FAMILY AND HOST PATE.

As a newspaper it has few equals in the particular of the property of the pro

uted by a Veterinary Surgeon of chill see who will answer all questions asked by comment of the Warrier Transvar is not dated in a publication, but contains the dayside up to Wadnesday morning, the date of large transport of the Warrier Transvar and examine the Terms of Subscription Warrier Transvar and examine the Warrier Transvar and examine the Warrier Transvar Club of five, per copy to the property of the Warrier Transvar Club of five, per copy to the property of the Warrier Transvar Company postpoid. Club of tendry, per copy to personal country of the warrier transvar Company postpoid. The Transvar Company postpoid to the postpoid of the warrier transvar and this major fram warrier postpoid. I year Transvar and this major fram warrier postpoid. I year and the major fram warrier transvar of the postpoid of the warrier transvar and the major fram and the warrier transvar and the major fram and the warrier transvar and the postpoid of the postpoid of the warrier transvar and transvar and the warrier transvar and transvar and

OLD PAPER FOR SALE

At 75 cents per 1 In the Counting-Room of lips and Being Car

ORGANIZED I

To-Wit, That Planned Mike Eva

Righteons Tax-Fig Inaugurated by Business

Ourious Teatures of the the Saloon-Keep

tostitution, the State Bos saust have cost the citizens in lawyers' fees and costs, aries of its members. suits were begun by private almost uniformly successful State Board of Equaliza Board returned to its old pr peacers, has made a come that throws past outrage which is the subject of come the pioneers in this Nost RIGHTROUS T

are Dean Brothers & H Clark street, who have a s cliark street, who have a sorjection to paying more the
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equal amount of stock, and
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to which the State Board of \$2 per cent, making the tos The complainants claim the hid any notice of such intervaluation; that they, relying turn, paid no attention to the not sought to have the asset the County Board.

They think their tax ought and this they offer to pay, junction sgainst Evans and the collection of the remain presented to County-Astor consented to the entering amount of \$380.29, and the be entered Monday by consented to the same exteriousted documents.

THE DAVIS SEWING-MA which has a similar grieva The Company in July last out a statement of its perso it estimated at \$5,050, and de-The tax levied on this company has been notified the Company offers to pe

The rain was coming do Trainwas reporter wanded he Town Collector's office years within the precincts of Misters, the reporter found the Phillips taking a mild rest f ties of indignant and over One thing should be taken and it is this: While Mike fi a saint, or an emblum of panot to bisme for the high as Ed Phillips is the first mediar, for his labor to be had no regard for justice sessments as he pleased, an judgment or discrimination stances

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THE PERSONAL TAX I
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says, and justiv, too, at county, eisy, park, an lumped together they we but as it is, the people thing. There was alw abveral months between the overal taxes, but this year. The difference, except in over 10 and 15 per cent The difference, except in over 10 and 15 per cent were last year, if taken further, that he will enforce the same an less the courts a clier cases, where the clections will be forced by is better for the people want unpleasant results, sarely follow where pare taxes. He saye, also, the to perform, and as Collections, and the saye, also, the to perform, and as Collection, and as Collection, and as Collection, and the saye, also, the perform, and as Collection, and the saye, also, the perform, and as Collection, and the saye, and

The Single-Zeiner, bein also favored. The his also favored. The his also favored. The he is personal property at this to the blotter it dailing, and the assessme as the paper is not taxed that is capable of a great order to codyrine the purificate. Other instance time to this to show how how to ahirk his duty.

His office was yesterda many injuried tax-payer fatters away there for a special to give him free has sees of all deserving has sees of all deserving has seed of all deserving his deserving him free has seed of all deserving him free has seed of all deserving him free him free has seed of all deserving him free has seed of all deserving him free him fre

and, of Harvard, was person-ite with his students, and was good deal of dy mi. t avern on Harvard Source, r office, was in his day a great student, was to his day a great of thick, made more activated with a red-hot poter. Once to this tavern and scientify g of the boverney when

Wagner.

Thas issued to all the article bart in the great performances summer a circular announcing the rehestrals. He expresses eiton that no more difficulties hinder the completing of the intehded. The stage-rehearsals on June 1, and be continued, I day's rest, till July 12. Other rai rehearsals follow during the The final full rehearsals are son Aug. 6 and 9; after which till be allowed to all performs complete performance is to aug. 13 to Aug. 16. The second 20th to the 23d, and the fairle 27th to the 30th of August.

the theory that people may sub-rement, because the nitrges be admitted into the circulatory body has been smallsted from The Belgian Society of Medi-the work to be published in in

tzel's Indulgences in the british Museum.

aper announces that the British at added to its stores one of the instorical documents in existence sold by the monk Tetzel. The ligarithment, which will soon be excurious eyes of the British public document, for there are several existence, cut it is the only one commissions.

HICAGO TRIBUNE

and will enter with lively prospects of the great and decisive struggle that will of the nation when it enters upon the of its existence, size the Republican party to remain in none emicently contribute to that end-ing the circulation of The General in neighborhoods. Among the leading spapers none takes a higher rank or re potential influence in the next fresh-m. Every intelligent citizen will find for the facts and arguments it will

E TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM.

Ing measures before the public, Tra

EE holds the following views, believing
t as well as Republican:
of the Currency, making it as stable
lid and silver, without injury to its

of Pit Men for all Offices—giving good scenes over former Secessionists. y of the Union in all National Ma-tur and Independence in all Local Ma-

AMILY AND HOATE PAPER.

For it has few equals in the United me and Foreign Correspondence, Lischlangous Departments, are exceedingly, e, and entertaining, and the Agricultudents, eminently practical, contains matter than the property of the Parmer. In the Department of Static is given valuable information as and care of live stock, this examinary furgeon of skill and experience, all questions asked by correspondent. Transpare is not dated in advance of but contains the dispatches and best wy morning, the date of issue.

Fitting for any other paper send for the Weekly Transpare.

OR SALE

cents per 100.

scription of Two Suits Begun Yesterday-They Will Be Followed by Thousands More.

Orions Features of the Assessment-How the Saloon-Keepers Were Let Down Easy.

ORGANIZED ROBBERY.

Jowit, That Planned by Assessor Phil-

lips and Being Carried Out by

inaugurated by Chicago

Business-Men.

Mike Evans.

The creation of that most useless and unjust The creation of that most useless and unjust institution, the State Board of Equalization, must have cost the citizens of Illinois \$100,000 is largers' fees and costs, not to mention the state of its members. In 1873, hundreds of only were begun by private individuals, who were larger multigramly successful, to create the cost of the cost o amost uniformly successful, to prevent the col-lector of the increased amount of tax assessed to the increased valuation of property by the gate Board of Equalization, and in 1874 nearly all the railroads and a large number of the cor-positions of the State followed and also succeeded portions of the State followed and also succeeded in obtaining injunctions against the taxation of their capital stock. Nothing dismayed, the State St

Cark street, who have a somewhat natural obsection to paying more than twice their legal lat. They filed a bill Thursday against Michael Evans, the Collector, and Edward Phillips, the issues of the Town of South Chicago, but no document was taken from the files to show it to country Attorney for his approval.

The complainants state that they are copartners in the business of printers, binders, and himt-book manufacturers, under the firm name of Dean Brothers & Hoffman. About the 1st ay of June last, a Deputy Assessor called on the filled up. This they accordingly filled up to the filled up. This they accordingly filled up to the best of their ability, item by item, making the total valuation of their personal property 15,300, which was sworn to, and returned to the lastsor. About two days ago, however, they were astonished to receive a notice from Michael frans, the South Town Collector, notifying them that their personal property tax for 1875, assounting to \$638.73, was due. They were astonished at this, their tax for 1876 having been only \$223 altogether, with an egual amount of stock, and at once started for the Assessor's office. There they learned that they

they

BAD REEN ASSESSED AT \$10,000,
to which the State Board of Equalization added
\$2 per cent, making the total amount \$15,200.
The complainants claim that they have never
had any notice of such intention to raise their
valuation; that they, relying on their own return, paid no attention to the matter, and have
not sought to have the assessment reduced by
the County Board.

not sought to have the assessment reduced by the County Board.

They think their tax ought only to be \$830.29, and this they offer to pay, and ask for an injunction against Evans and Phillips to prevent its collection of the remainder. The bill was presented to County-Attorney Rountree, who samened to the entering of a decree for the amount of \$330.29, and the decree will probably be entered Monday by consent. Messrs. Harrison & Whitehead appeared for the complainants. Testerday also another sitack was made on the same extortionate defendants, Evans and Phillips, by

THE DAVIS SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, which has a similar grievance to be redressed. The Company in July last caused to be made on a statement of its personal property; which it stimated at \$5.020, and delivered the same to the Assessor, who accepted it as satisfactory. Then the representative of the Company departed, however, the Assessor raised the valuation to \$10,000, and the State Board of Equalization work \$5.200 better, making it \$15,900. The tax levied on this was \$636.73, which the Company has been notified is due and payable. The Company offers to pay whatever is due on is own valuation of \$5.050, and asks that the defendants may be restrained from attempting to collect any more. Messrs. Hitchcock & Dupes filed the bill as solicitors.

MATTERS AT THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

pe filed the bill as selicitors.

MATTERS AT THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

The rain was coming down in torrents as a TREMUNE reporter wended his way to the South Town Collector's office yesterday morning. Once within the precincts of Mike Evans' headquarwithis the precincts of Mike Evans' headquarters, the reporter found the clerks astir, and Ed Philips taking a mild rest from the importunities of indignant and overassessed tax-payers. One thing should be taken into consideration, and it is thus: While Mike Evans is by no means a taint, or an emblem of political purity, he is not to biame for the high assessment and taxes. Ed Philips is the first man the public should collar, for his labor seems to show that he had no regard for justice. He made his assessments as he pleased, and seemingly without judgment or discrimination. In individual instances

thm the sentire property is worth, and in consequence great hardship is often occasioned. On the other hand, too, the State Board of Equalization descress the strongest censure of Chicago citizens. They raised the unjust and unequal sessioners last year over 100 per cent. The Board has been added on 52 per cent. The Board has been added on 52 per cent. The Board has been added on 52 per cent. The Board has been added on 52 per cent. The Board has been added on 52 per cent. The Board has been added on 52 per cent. The Board has been added on 52 per cent. The Board has been added on 52 per cent. The Board has been added on 52 per cent. The Board has been added on 52 per cent. The Board has been added on 52 per cent. The Board has been added to the State's burdons, as she does not represent one-third of her wealth. The farmer should at least pay proportionately to be value of his property, as well as the citizen of Chicago, who is now literally taxed to death.

\*\*The State of his property, as well as the citizen of Chicago, who is now literally taxed to death. The farmer should be easier to collect, but as it is, the people do not understand the thing. There was always before an interim of stream months between the collections of the swaral sace, but his year all are collection and the case, unless the courts are sought for relief. In other case, where the Collector is refused, collectors will be igreed by levies, and he thinks it is better for the people to pay at once and prevent uppleasant results, which, he says must sardy follow where parties refuse to pay their itea. He says, also, that he only has one duty to perform and as Collector he will perform it.

\*\*An Malasalis street, in the basement, he are difference and compelled to explain. A donce lot of tummers make his office their bauging place. The Ansessor generally makes him the shown a hankering after gio-mills and whally shops, and these are favored capecially, for mistance: Jake Wolfort's is only assessed at \$400. It has been a collected at \$200 and t

alphabetical order on the several streets. The books as received from the city are fearfully and wonderfully arranged, and none but a Chinese fortune-teiler could place a dividing line in them. Consequently, they are taken off by pages on separate lists and then transferred to the books. The 9,000 circulars are also being rapidly distributed by mail, and some happy patres-familias will receive these little billet-doux this morning as a Christmas present from the City of Chicago. Mr. Hallman states that he will be ready to have his fifteen deputies go on the atreet on the 3d day of January. He anticipates no trouble, as he has heard of no threats of enjoinments from any quarter. People grow about the high rate of taxation, yet collections have been fair ever since the office opened. He says, however, that it will take more work to collect the taxes on the West Side than eather on the North or South, because he has so much more territory to cover, and the amounts of individuals are, in the main, very small.

The Committee on Taxation of TRE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION. gighteous Tax-Fighting Being

The Committee on Taxation of THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

consisting of Mesers. A. J. Galloway, J. L. Thompson, and J. G. Shortall, have been busily engaged in working up the South Town steals, and they have engaged eminent counsel, who will soon bring the matter before the courts, in their behalf, in a manner not at all pleasing to Ed Phillips, Mike Evans, and the Town Board Ring.

Phillips, Mike Evans, and the Town Board Ring.

A-NOVEL SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CERCAGO, Dec. 21.—Is there any way that property taxed can be surreudered in full satisfaction of the taxes against it? I have just received notice from the Collector that my personal tax is \$31.35. All the personal property I have or have had in his district is an office-desi that cost me \$11. I would be giad to let him have it in full payment of my tax. If he is unwilling to settle in that way, I wont the privilege of paying in monthly installments.

ONE WHO IS ANXIOUS TO SETILE.

# A WAGGISH CROW.

The Diversions of a Mischievous Do-imesticated Pennsylvania Bird.

Reading (Pa.) Pimes.

A lady in this city was the owner of a pet crow alled "Jim," whose history she gives as follows: a wood-chopper in the Alleghanies I first saw him. He was too young to fly, and, only partiashelpless, and withal so mischievous, that I bought him, tied him in my handkerchief, and, hanging it on the pommel of my saddle, rode 20 miles home. It was the amusement of all the family to fill up "Jim Crow," which meant to take pieces of bread, clover-heads, and, indeed anything, drop it in his wide-open mouth till his draw, his throat, and his mouth were filled. There he would sit, with his bill wide open, unable to shut it till the food slowly digested, then recommence his "caw, caw, caw," With the wings came—what the quiet twinkle in these black eyes forstold—mischief, all and deep. He delighted going into the cook's room, where cardless habits made that place a paradise for him. He would gently put his bill under the lid of her sewing box and turn off the cover on the floor—and then the fun began. The needles were all carefully stuck over the bed one by one. The cotton was hid in the woodhouse, and the scissors nicely tucked under the pillows in a room quite removed from the scene of his labors. The wax and thimble were dropped into the squarium. And, after all this delicious fun, he one day took a little pot of hard pormade in his bill and hopped to the edge of the verandar roof, as the pomade with evident reliab, and then dropped the glass pot on the stovepipe below with a satisfied air at its demolition. He then flew down and carefully plaked up such piece and put it in the grass.

During the short illness of one of the family, regularly at 9 a. m. "Jim Crow" hopped along the veranda roof, gaye a quiet tap on the closed window, and, on being admitted, gravely brought with him to the bedside and laid on the table a chicken hone or less of one of some proceeded to sell the Company's property it would proceede miles home. It was the amusement of all the family to fill up "Jim Crow," which meant to take pieces of bread, clovar-heads, and, indeed anything, drop it in his wide-open mouth till his craw, his throat, and his mouth were filled. There he would sit, with his bill wide open, unable to shut it till the food slowly digested, then recommence his "caw, caw, caw, caw, with the wings came—what the quiet twinkle in these black eyes foretold—muschief, sly and deep. He delighted going into the cook's room, where careless habits made that place a paradise for him. He would gently pat his bill under the lid of her sewing box and turn off the cover on the floor—and then the fun began. The needles were all carefully stuck over the bed one by one. The cotton was hid in the woodhouse, and the scissors nicely tucked under the pillows in a room quite removed from the scene of his labors. The wax and thimble were dropped into the squarium. And, after all this delicious fun, he one day took a little pot of hard pomade in his bill and hopped to the edge of the veranda roof, ate the pomade with evident relish, and then dropped the glass pot on the stovepipe below with a satisfied air at its demolition. He then flew down and carefully picked up each piece and put it in the grass.

During the short illness of one of the family, regularly at 9 a. m. "Jim Crow" hopped along the veranda roof, gaye a quiet tap on the closed window, and, on being admitted, gravely brought with him to the bedside and laid on the table a chicken bone or leg, or something equally tempting. Seeing that he was duly observed, he would ruffle up his feathers, make himself appear like a large round ball of black feathers, "caw," and then open his mouth wide for a part of the invalid's breakfast. After striring up things for half an hour or more, opening the elook, picking at the hands, stopping the pendulum, dropping the soap in the water pitcher, and taking all the pins out of the pincushions, he would take his leave.

The fish in the course of time disappeared from the squarium, and, although all the haps and mishaps of the house were attributed to demure little "Jim Crow," no one suspected that he was the cause of the fish mystery. One morning he was discovered taking a bath in it, and a fish breakfast afterward. The mystery was solved, and, when the squarium was emptied, there came to light two thimbles, a pair of scissors, a penknife, and a spoon.

To carry away small chickens, drop them into holes, and cover them with dirt, was his intense delight, and when he saw a distracted hen rushing madly about the barnyard, some one looked

ing madly about the barnyard, some one looked up "Jim Crow" and went to the rescue. After a day's fishing, we were cleaning the fish on the race bank. One little fish was thrown into the water. A duck quickly seized £ by the head, and "Jim" took the tall, and then they pulled and pulled for a few seconds. The scene was exceedingly amusing, for "Jim" planted his little black feet firmly on the edge of the bank, and was slowly drawn into the water, holding on to the fish. As soon as he found that he was getting in the deep, he let go his hold and flew to a tree to take his usual revenge in scolding, and with his head on one side he scolded till all the fish were cleaned. Jim's scolding consisted of a succession of guttural sounds said over and over with a very solemn face and mournful mien, and has moved many people to hearty laughter because it was so intensely droll. While he was quite young he was tyrannized over, and all the fowls, large and small, had a pick at Jim. But one day he took a long straw in his bill and chased the geese, who fied before him, and Jim reigned supreme from that day, and often repeated the scare, we thought, for his own

reigned supreme from that day, and often repeated the scare, we thought, for his own
amusement.

sim's strong point was butter, and on churning days Jim stayed at home and behaved himself. He could eat half a pound; but one day
he ran his bill through a pound, and tried to fly
away with it. He was caught rolling over and
over the floor with it, and from that time he was
banished.

banished.

As the summer faded into autumn, Jim stayed away more and more from home, and occasionally would return with friends, evidently showing them around. One Sunday afternoon the attention of the family was drawn to vigorous cawing on the verandah roof. There was Jim, with three friends, all cawing. They solemnly waited in at the cook's window and remained in the room some time, kenning to their converse.

walked in at the cook's window and remained in the room some time, keeping up their conversation. When they left, all movable things were found overtuned, and the room left in the state Jim always left it. The pleasures of that place had no doubt been described by Jim to his friends, and he had brought them along for a frolic. His visits from home became more and more extended, but, whenever he came, he scolded as much as ever, and seemingly tried to talk. He would sit before the house and deliver long harangues on subjects and in language too abstruse for us to comprehend. One rainy September day he sat for hours on the apple-tree delifering, it must have been a farewall address, for when night came he flew away and never came home again.

"Mortified to Death."

San Francisco Fulletin.

Thomas Hoach, keeper of a chicken-ranch on the old San Jose road, purchased several months ago a lot of fine cropple-crowns, which he kept aloof from his less aristocratic fowls in a small yard. The chief of this family was a large black back of a consciously haushy disposition. He aloof from his less at his family was a large black bird of an exceedingly haughsy disposition. He was monarch of all he surveyed till about a week since, when Roach procured a white bird of the same breed and turned it into the yard of cropple-crowns. The two male birds immediately joined in battle, which, after a gailant display of courage by both contestants, resulted in the defeat of the black cropple. The unsuccessful bird took its defeat sorely to heart. In fact, hie was no longer worth possessing, since honor had took its defeat sorely to heart. In fact, life was no longer worth possessing, since honor had departed. The bird was seen trying to kill itself with its own spurs. Not succeeding, it tried to jam its head under a gate but again failed. It flew upon a barrel half flied with rain water, and, after carefully surveying the situation, plunged into the cask. Roach ran out and found the bird with its wings closely folded to its side, its beak open, and apparently endeavoring corporess the natural struggles at self-preservation. It was speedily rescued from its dangerous situation, but refused to take any further interest in life; and, after a few days of mentaliforture and physical suffering, it entered that sternal rest which was the one remaining desire of its heart.

The Welsh Scape-Goat. Among curious customs and superstitions in an article in Blackwood on the "Legends and Folk-lore of North Wales." there is one the singularity of which is neightened by the statement that it still survives in North and South Wales and the border. At a funeral, a hireling who lives by such services has handed over to him a loaf of bread, a maple bowl full of beer or milk, and a sixpence, in consideration of which takes upon him all the size of the defunct, and frees him or her from walking after death. The scape-goat is commonly called a "sin eater." THE COURTS

Receiver Hancock, of the Railway Construction Company, Presents His Case,

Mr. Hurd Thinks Mr. Brown's Pamphlet Has Damaged Him \$50,000 Worth.

Pickle Factory in Bankruptcy-Divorce Proceedings --- Criminal Matters, Etc.

THE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY AGAIN. The motion to remove the Receiver in the case of the Commercial Loan Company vs. The Chicago Railway Construction Company, which was partly heard Tuesday, and postponed, came up again yesterday before Judge Moore. The whole morning and part of the afternoon were occupied in the argument, and it was then again postponed until after the holidays, to be taken up on three days' notice at any time after the argument before Judge Drummond, Jan. 4, in the matter of the Illinois River Railroad Com-

A large number of papers were filed yesterday before Judge Moore, among them being the af-fidavit of the Receiver himself, Mr. Bradford Hancock, in which he gives a general history of the Construction Company, and of the Illinois River Railroad Company. The Receiver also states that when he took possession of the assets of the Construction Company he found them in such a mixed-up condition, and so many con-tracts between the Company and other parties, that it took aim and his lawyers three months to find out where they stood. When he went to the office of the Company to take possession, the officers assured them that it would ruin the Company to have its assets sold out at once, and that arrangements would soon be made by which all the Company's debts would y covered with feathers, looked so queer, so be made by which all the Company's debts would nelpless, and withal so mischicvous, that I soon be paid, and he, not desiring to do injustice, and for the further reason that his attor-

in his affidavit that he had asked Mr. Hancock to refrain from selling, and that if the latter had proceeded to sell the Company's property it would have rained it entirely. All the counsel seemed to have abandoned the contempt proceedings, and to have withdrawn the charges against Mr. Hancock since hearing his answer and explanations, but they still wish to have some one appointed who will, if possible, be bostile to the claims of the Alton Road.

DOWSER VS. VAN WINKLE.

In the slander case of Mary Downer VS. Alma Van Winkle, before Judge Rogers, yesterday morning was occupied in summing up, and the case was given to the jury about 1 o'clock p. m. At 2 o'clock they returned with a verdict in favor of Mrs. Van Winkle, thus exonerating her honorably from the charges made against her.

orably from the charges made against her.

HURD VS. BROWN.

It was hardly to be expected that H. B. Hurd would endure patiently the accusations made against him recently in a published circular by A. J. Brown, and yesterday he carried his threat to sue into execution, and filed a practice in trespass in the Circuit Court against Brown, claiming \$50,000 for alleged libel. And this action will hardly tend to allay the ill-feeling existing between the two former partners.

DIVORCES. and this action of the first of the success of the strong and the success of the

next.

The United States Circuit and District Courts

Adjourned yesterday until Wednesday next.

A motion for a uew trial was entered yesterday by the defendant in the divorce case of
Charles S. Cameron vs. Austria V. Cameron.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Charles S. Cameron vs. Austria V. Cameron.

"United States Cours."

The Essex County National Bank of Newark,
N. J., commenced a suit yesterday against the
Bank of Montreal to recover \$856.37 and interest, being the amount of a check drawn by P.
Becker & Co. on the defunct State Street Savings Bank, and given to the defendant for collection. It is charged that the Bank of Montreal failed to use due difference in collecting the
note so that the drawee failed before it was presented for payment, and the defendant having
become liable.

BANKEUFOY MATTERS.

become liable.

BANKED-TOY MATTERS.

William H. Wiswell, of the firm of Wiswell & Co., manufacturers of pickles at Evanston, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The petition states that he is willing to surrena voluntary petition in Dankruptcy yesterus. The petition states that he is willing to surrender all his property, but that his partner, Charles E. Pratt, is not willing to join him in the petition. The preferred debts amount to \$118, and the unsecured claims to \$21,871.81, all in small amounts. The assets consist of a pickle factory worth \$8,000, and a leasehold interest in the land on which it stands; about 19,000 bushess of pickles, worth 70 cents a bushels, or \$13,390; magufactured pickle goods, \$3,000; barmls and machinery, \$750; open accounts, \$4,839.54, and policies of insurance on the property to the amount of \$8,000. Mr. Wiswell himself owes \$3,278.40, with \$300 of assets above exemptions. The case was referred to Register Hibbard.

SUTERIOR COURT IN BRIEY.

J. B. Story sued the Crystal Lake Pickling and Preserving Company-for \$1,000, and James D. Meyers began a like suit against it for a like amount. Le Grand Odeli also brought suit against the same Company for \$1,500.

amount. Le Grand Odell also brought suit against the same Company for \$1,500.

Rachel Goldston commenced an action in trespass against Francis Agnew, Sheriff, Walter-McDonald, J. M. Durand, H. C. Durand, and Calvin Durand, laying damages at \$5,000.

The First National Bank of Charleston began a suit for \$4,500 against John Miller, and another for a like amount against Charles W. Big-den.

other for a like amount against Charles W. Rigdon.

Lucy E. Briggs, for the use of George H. Hess, sned Hermann Liseberger, Samuel-Schutz, and Max Liseberger for \$3,000.

H. A. Jackson brought suit for \$6,000 against Anne T. Griswold and Levi M. Griswold.

The Swift & Courtney & Beecher Company sued Richard Ransom, W. A. Clarz, and S. D. Clark for \$2,000.

Emanuel Greenburg commenced a suit in trespass against Edward Mendell and George Hartman, laying damages at \$5,000.

Michael Keating filed a petition against Ole N. Jenson asking for a mechanic's lien to the amount of \$1.270 on Lots 15 to 26, inclusive, of Morris' Subdivision.

J. B. Smith sued James Goggin for \$2,500.

S. M. Dinges sued M. A. Gedney for \$1,200.

Joseph Mackey bogan a suit for \$2,000 against the Crystal Lake Pickling and Preserving Company.

the Crystal Lake Pickling and Preserving Company.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Nathan Elkan, Assignee, began a suit in trespass against J. B. Wyman and R. G. Perrine, claiming \$2,000 damages.

R. P. Murphy and C. M. Favorite sued John W. Lowell for \$1,500.

John Sheshan and William McCarthy filed a petition against Francis A. McCarthy, Lawrence Call, Catherine McCormick, Bridget McCormick, William Vale, Catherine Vale, and Luther Crocker, asking for a mechanic's tien to the amount of \$1,200, on Sub-Lots 2 to 17 in McCormick's resubdivision of Lots 17 to 52, inclusive, in Block 17 of the Assessors' Division of the E. & of the S. E. & of Sec. 18, 39, 14.

Henry Strong began a suit for \$2,000 against Edward Ely.

Isaac Davies filed a petition against E. N.

Nieglesen and J. M. Shields, asking for a mechanic's lien to the amount of \$2,400.25 on Lots 14 and 15, of Block 50, in Carpenter's Addition, together with the buildings on them.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Sarah McNulty was tried for larceny by the Court, found guilty, and sentence was suspended.

George Hamilton was tried for arson, found guilty, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

William Fitzgerald was tried for being found in a building with intent to steal. found guilty, and sentenced to twenty-one months in the Pententiary. This was the prisoner's second trial for the same offense, his sentence before being

for the same offense, his sentence before being one year.

A. C. Greenebaum was discharged from custody, permission being given the defense to introduce teetimony as to character, which was forthcoming from a large number of wealthy and respectable citizone, all of whom spoke a good word for the defendant. The Court in reviewing the case, remarked that it had the appearance of persecution, and that it had the appearance of persecution, and that the defendant had been brought from Indians upon another charge merely for the purpose of bringing him before the Court: that Greenebaum could not nay the fine if compelled to lie in jail, but might pay it if allowed to engage in his business. The sentence was therefore suspended and the prisoner discharged:

COUNTY COURT.

Richard Taylor and John Moran were adjudged insane, and ordered into the custody of the Sheriff until they could be conveyed to the linsane Asylum.

In the matter of Charles J. Nason et al., minore, a grant of guardianship was hade to Joseph E. Remiscott, under bond for \$16,000.

—W. S. Main, Assignes, vs. H. W. Wethered; decree, §1, 200.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESIONS—James Pendergast vs. Chauncey T. Bowen, §1,184,83.—D. F. Groves vs., James L. Campbell, \$10,041,50.—James C. King vs. Chauncey T. Bowen, \$2,648,62.—C. W. Brown vs. E. L. Hale and Morton F. Hale, \$174,13.—Sammel M. Dingee vs. Mathis & Gedney, \$1,855.—M. A. Frisbie et al. vs. Benjamin F. Guyton, \$180,84.

Jupon Gany—William Spencer, administrator, vs. William A. and Charles K. Gilles, \$480,93.—Marcus Brown vs. Lewis Hillman, \$227,61.—H. B. Pike vs. Tom Foley, \$174,50.—E. P. Wilce et al. vs. H. N. Jamison, \$215,71.—Edward Hompstond et al. vs. Caleb d, Hayman, \$246,83.—Charles Bisonet vs. Christopher Quinn, \$108,50.—George Hall et al. vs. James B. McKsy, \$284,71.

Quinn, \$105.50.—George Hall et al. vs. James B. Mc-Kay, \$284.71.
CINCUTT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Joseph Sherwin vs. Dennis O'Conner, \$29.73.—1. C. Skinner vs. A. Derco, \$413.50.—Town of Lake View vs. L. J. Halsey et al., petition to condemn land; Judgment, \$1,550.
JUDGE BOOTH—The Farker & Whipple Company vs. Luther A. Beebe, \$161.60.—John McHugh vs. The City of Chicago, \$1,354.15.—B. P. Derickson vs. The City of Chicago, \$293.69.—Moses Gimbel et al. vs. Silas M. Moore, \$357.51.

INDIAN AMUSEMENTS.

Rhinoceros and Elephant Fights. Writing of the Prince of Wales' reception at Baroda, the correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says: The chief feature of the ent reignaph says: The their return call was an ele-phant fight, for which sort of exhibition the Court of Baroda has always been famous. Native Indian Princes have indeed a remarkable passion for such displays, but Khunderao and his succes-sor, the late Guicowar, were particularly devoted to the dubious amusement of watching the con-tests of animals, so that at Baroda there has tests of animals, so that at Baroda there has always been kept up a large supply of elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, tigars, rams, and camels trained to fight for the pleasure of the Court. Combats still more cruel, such as the shocking nukhi matches—wherein naked athletes tore each other to pieces with iron claws fitted upon the palm—used to disgrace the leisure of the Guicowars; but we may trust that such sights are now sholished there. The savage struggles of beasts, starved or excited into ferocity, are bad enough, in all conscience, to witcess; but bad enough, in all conscience, to witness; bu these are so very common at Indian entertain ments that, like a bull-fight in Spain, one see ments that, like a bull-fight in Spain, one sees them once or twice as part of the tashion of the country. Nor, to tell the truth, is there wanting an element of excitement in watching the tiger and the buffalo bull manacurre against each other, asbre-like horn against dagger-like tooth; or two well-fed rams come thundering brow against brow with a shock that rattles far and near. The Prince was introduced to certain of these combats and saw, besides, the curious duel of rhincoeroses, where, despite their unwieldly bulk and awkward weapons, there is really almost as much science displayed as Capt. Burton has elaborated in his recent wonderful treatise on sword-play, with all its deadly mysteries of moulinet and the like. These cunning behamoths fence and foin to get the advantage of the telling thrust under the jaw with their horn, and over and over again they will close, and press, and butt one another backward and for-

ward; and immediately with marvelous coesting the successful beast drives his armed should under the jaw of his adversary, producing a wound which is acknowledged with a frightful squeal and an inglorious retreat on the part of the vanquished monster.

For the elephant fight proper the contending pairs are carefully trained and prepared beforehand with stimulating food and drugs, and advantage is also taken of that periodical freiny displayed in the male elephant which is known as must. At such a time of natural excitement the elehant becomes fierce and formidable even to his keeper, and only to send two such beasts forth into the arena and show them for a moment the waving trunk of the distant female, produces a degree of pugnacity which wants little additional encouragement. It was one of the favorite pleasures of the unfeeling Roman poulace to watch elephant-fights in the amphitheatre. Augustus, who gave the people 430 panthers, and Pomper, who let loose 600 lions into the arena, were thought to be outdone by Trajan when he produced wenty elephants in a state of must, and pitted them in deadly combat against 600 Getuhan captives. That was one elephant to thirty men, nor would the odds seem disproportionate to these who have witnessed the Indian hut; in his wrath, trumpeting out blasts of rage and defiance from his uplitted trunk, straightening his tail, dropping his great under-hung pointed lip to give fair play to his ivory bayonets, and his little eyes glaring all the while like fireballs from the shadow of the huge ears. Yet there are mahouts who will sit on their necks and push in the thickest of the fight brutes as mad even as this,—digging at their nape, this side and that, with the ankers or hook, though hardly more secure than would be trusted thus to respect man amid their wildest rage; ordinary fighting elephants cannot be ridden to the combat; the mahouts secute and cheer them, and then slip off before the encounter begins. When it does begin, such as can look with pleasure on these things behold proboscis fly about together in the air like arms of an interiated windmill. Shrill signals of fear or rage, of victory or defeat, accompany the rounds, for the wrathful elephant blows his own battle music continually, and acreams with tremendous anxiety when he is getting the worst of it. Presently some advantage is gained, and a blow or dig which would annihilate anything but Levisthan is dealt, whereupon, ordinarily, the eagacious brute who has fought in vain knows that he is defeated, and quite declines to stand up to any needless punishment. He turns tail and trots off, ungainly sof discomfied, covered with dust and blood, and pursued a little while by the victor, who soon, however, is content to trumpet out an insulting blast and range the arens for another foe. It wants considerable skill at such a moment to slip the footropes on the trumphant monster and get him out of the way; but this is managed by the adroit mahouts, either by centring approaches or by bringing in a couple of females. Sometimes a weak elephant is forced to the earth and gored or stamped so that he dies, but generally they "live to fight another day," provided that the tusks have not been fitted with steel points, which is occasionally practiced. proboscis fly about together in the air like arms of an infuriated windmill. Shrill signals of feat

A German iron-clad fleet will visit American ports neat year. It had been determined by the German authorities even previous to the appearance last June of the Franklin and the Alasia in German waters, to return the visit of the Manatonoumah and the Angasta, which took place in 1866, and hence, about no preventive circum-

stance arise, our Centennial will be honored with the presence of several German men-of-war. It is as yet undecided whether the Crown Prince will accompany the fleet.

The Bells of Limerick.

The old bells that hung in the tower of the Limerick Cathedral were made by a young Ital-ian after many years of patient toil. He was proud of his work, and when they were purian after many years of patient toil. He was proud of his work, and when they were purchased by the prior of a neighboring convent, near the Lake of Come, the ariest invested the profits of the sale in a pretty villa on the margin of the lake, where he could bear their Angeless music watted from the convent cliff across the waters at morning, noon and night. Here he intended to pass his life; but this happiness was decired him. In one of those feudal broils which, whether civil or foreign, are the undering worm in a fallen land, he suffered the loss of his all; and, when the storm massed, he found bimself without home, family, friends, and fortune. The convent had been razed to the ground, and the cheft of marker of his bandiwork, the tuneful chime whose music had charmed his listening car for so many happy days of his past life, had been carried away to a foreign land. He became a wanderer. His hau graw white and his heart withered before he again found a resting-place. In all those years of bitter desolation the memory of the music of his balls never left him; he heard it in the forest and in the crowded city, on the sea and by the banks of the quiet stream in the basin of the hills; he heard it by day; and when hight came, and troubled sleep, it whispared to hum soothingly of peace and hand heard proposes. One day he met a varior. Richard Taylor and John Moran were adjudged meane, and ordered into the custody of the Sherif until they could be conveyed to the Insane Asylum.

In the matter of Charles J. Nason et al., minors, a grant of guardianship was made to Joseph E. Kennicott, under bond for \$16,000.

JUDONENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Topes BLODGETT—Josephus Eoberts et al. vs. Philip and Charles Frees, 124.51.—James Goodwin vs. Town of Roberts, \$5.126.72.—Commercial Natural Bank vs. Effasbeth D. MoKRy and Charles P. McKay, \$1,20.83.—F. L. Skewart vs. S. P. Eounds, William O. Cisrke, and John M. Moore; verdict, \$786.57, and motion for new trial. United States P. McKay, \$1,20.83.—F. L. Skewart vs. S. P. Eounds, William O. Cisrke, and John M. Moore; verdict, \$786.57, and motion for new trial. United States P. McKay, \$1,20.83.—F. L. Skewart vs. S. P. Eounds, William O. Cisrke, and John M. Moore; verdict, \$786.57, and motion for new trial. United States P. McKay, \$1,20.83.—P. L. Skewart vs. S. P. Eounds, William O. Cisrke, and John M. Moore; verdict, \$786.57, and motion for new trial. United States P. McKay, \$1,20.83.—F. L. Skewart vs. S. P. Eounds, William O. Cisrke, and John M. Moore; verdict, \$786.57, and motion for new trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—W. S. P. Eounds, William O. Cisrke, and John M. Moore; verdict, \$786.57, and motion for new trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SUDGE BLODGETT—W. S. P. Eounds, William O. Cisrke, and John M. Moore; verdict, \$786.57, and motion for new trial.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SUDGE BLODGETT—W. S. P. E. Skewart vs. P. E. Skewart vs. P. E. Skewart me a loving welcome. Just one note of greeting, O, bells! and my pilgrimage is done! It was a beautiful evening. The air was like that of his own Italy in the sweetst time of the year, the death of the spring. The bosom of the river was like a broad mirror, reflecting the patines of oright gold that decked the blue sky, the towers and the streets of the old town in its clear depths. The lights of the city danced upon the wayelets that rippled from the boat as she gidded along. Suddenly the stillness was broken. From St. Mary's tower there came a shower of silver sound, filling the air with music. The boatmen rested on their oars to listen. The old Italian crossed his arms and fixed his streaming eyes upon the tower. The sound of his bells bore to his heart all the sweet memories of the baried past,—home, The sound of his bells bore to his heart all the sweet memories of the buried past.—home, friends, kindred, all. At last he was happy—too happy to speak, too happy to breathe. When the rowers sought to arouse him his face was upturned to the tower, but his eyes were closed. The poor stranger had breathed his last. His own cheft d'auver had rung his "passing-bell."—Emity V. Battey in Harper's Magazine for January.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-THREE-STORY AND BARKMENT I marble front house, nicely furnished, on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth st. Apply to L. O. TOMLINSON, Sewanting the control of the contro pear Thirteenth-st. Apply to L. O. TOMLINSON, 98 Washington-st.

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To RENT-FURNISHED FOR LONGINGS OR

Right bousekeeping. Apply at 254 West Kandolph-st. I light housekeeping. Apply at 294 West Randolph-st.
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SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE L'OR SALE. MORGAN PARK. C., R. I. & P. R. E., I. B. miles: ét minutes: lé esses fare: été communtation le la miles: ét minutes: le esses fare: été communtation le miles de la minutes: le esses fare: été communtation musième de la miles estates alors de la miles de la mi and Superinfendent, and build only in a substantial durable manner. Free rids to visit property ever lay before 12 o'clock. GEORGE E. CLARKE, Agent to, II Chamber of Communications.

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600 acres Ariannas landa, clear; will give good trade;
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L. with red collar, nauveging to the name of Zin, A libcral reward will be paid by returning her to lift found
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Domestics.

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WANTED-A FIRST-OLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; pay good wages.

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Sectebras. Understands all the branches of his business. Three years' experience in coburts of Business. Man. Best of referencess as its characters and ability. Address SIMON REID, Box 358 Evanston, III. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGINEER TO THE ASSESSMENT OF AN ENGINEER TO THE ASSESSMENT OF so. Fribuno office.

CITUATION WANTED—IN TH \*\* JEWELRY BUSIDass by a young man who has had eight years' experience with a New York house and for himself: is a practical jeweler, and can give unexceptional references.

Address C. H. B., care Phillips & Carmichael, 58 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS teacher, who is organizate of the Normal Institute; astisfactory references given. Address F. O. Box 181.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WRITING a good habd and speaking Franch and Dutch wants to work for board; store or office. VANDEN HEUVEL, Chasset., Grand Rapids, Mich. SITUATION WANTED-BY A LAD AGED II; EX-S perienced in office work; A No. 1 references; low wages. Address E 99, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.
Diffusions Wanted-By Two GIRLS, ONE be cook, wash, and iros, and one to do assund work or general housework in a small private family. Picase call at 714 Wabash-av. SITUATION WAN IND-BY A YOUNG MARRIED woman with girl I year old to assist at honsework or sewing for her board; reference if required. Address L. H. Tribune office. H, Tribune omeo.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, IN
American family preferred. Call Menday and Tuesday. Address 197 North Union-st.

Employment Agencies
CITUATIONS WANTED - LAQUES DESIRING
A first-class femals help of any nationality can be suited
at Mrs. BAKER'S Offices, 416 Wabsah-ar, and 456 Rast
Division. CITUATION WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be at short notice. Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 384 W. Madisc

MISCELLANEOUS. er by using one or more sections of Kallogg's Great News aper Lists. Apply to A. N. KRILOGG, 79 Jackson et A MEMBER OF THE BOARD, WITH VALUA MEMBER OF THE BOARD, WITH VALUable acquaintances among the grain men West and
Bast, whiles to connect himself with a commission house;
successful that were well. Address 64, Tribune office.
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eter-fairners, flux, means, merchandise, etc. : (firsproof warehouse), 10 West Monroe-st, Lowest rains; monny
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to the state of the st

COLD FRAMES-PERSONS HAVING BOUGHT U eil paintings at the laty artists sale, and not taking the frames, can have them framed in the latest styles at No. 9 Madison-st., Room II. Also parties that have bought pictures and bronze frames at the mock anotism sale, or Madison-st., ean have gold frames put on very rea onably. B. H. VEECH, Gilder.

TEXAS AND KANSAS EXCURSION JAN. 4, 1876; Thowrsten round trip or one way. Send 50 cents for heat may and description of Texas and her productions. N. B. HAYNES, Com. of Immigration, by Chrk-st.

WANTED-TO BUY A MEDIUM-SIZED SAFR.

Dearborn-st., basement of the person of the person of the control of the contr

WANTED-SAMPLES OF MASUFACTURERS' Specialtes and merchandlise adapted to the requirements of the Southern trade, to sell on coormission, by a frat-class salestian and travier going South. Address ENELUS, Tellons office. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, A and barness every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing at 10 a. m., at W68TON & CO.'S Acction Rooms, Nos. 186 and 186 East Washington'st. Stock on hand at private sale. Ample time given to test all hurses sold under a warrantee.

Espatial Caralogue of Tuesday's sales.

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In all harness, free from vice, vary stylish, good ravviers, and hand a collistic condition of work team, sold only for wand for the collistic condition.

and an excellent coach of year. If open and top of use.

5 Portland sleight, all fragood order. If open and top buggies, different styles and of the best makes.

1 park phasion in good order.

2 l'amily carriages different styles.

Top express or delivery wagon, with pole, nearly new.

Also II other borses, ensisting of gynthemen's road-sters, business, and draft horses. And a full line of horse-furnishing goods, all of which a description will be given as time of sale.

Anction sale commencing at 10 o'clock, weather never interfering.

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A T THE NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS, 1, 2, 5, 5, 7, and 9 Montroe-st., corner Michigan-st., horses, corriages, clarences, coupes, coupe-rocksways, phasions, bugsies, read-wagons, harness, etc., at an immense secrifice at private sale.

POR SALE—GOOD HORSE, COVERED WAGON, and harness; horse, 1,600 he; only \$40; will sell either one; want of use. Inquire at 355 Husbard-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT BUVEHSIDE AT \$1.50 per week. GEO. F. WINGATE. NOTICE IS HERKEY GIVEN TO ALL WHO WISH to exchange or soil horses, harness, or any kind of horse appurterances, to call at 72 State-et. Monday seas at 10 a.m., they will have an opportunity to do so, each party exchanging will pay a small fee to the propriented of the market. Fablic sale every Wednesday. W. H. ADDY, Froprietor.

LEIGHS WE ARE MANUPACTURING A LARGE WATED-A GOOD TOUNG TRUCK BORSE chesp for each at % Lake-et.

WANTED-TO-DAY 2 CAR-LOADS OF HORSES At for farming paraposes; also one pair of large sound horses for eale at % and Kil State-et.

FOR SALE COR SALE-PIRST-CLASS FIXTURES AND FUR-niture for a saloon, cheap for cash. Apply to J. BLOM, & Milwankee av. FOR SALE-A DESIRABLE PRW IN GRACE Proposopal Church, Inquire at 141 Desirbornet, base ment.

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and counter-tables. 78 State-et., up-stairs.

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actions, can be seen in the rear of ER West Congresset., Friday, Saturday, and Sanday.

OR SALE-A LOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC IMPLE-menta, in good order. Apply to CHARLES ZIM-IERMAN, Barrington Station. INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION.

CREMAN AND FRENCH AT HOME TO PAR.

Create and guardians desirons of a good home for a
young girl anxious to sindy languages, please apply to
Mrs. M. SMITH, 20 Classel.

SCHOOL WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN AS
teacher who is a graduate of the Normal Institute;
satisfactory references giren. Address F. O. Box Ill.

WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN
tolecraphing; tuition to be paid out of alary after
attuations assenced. Northwest corner Garber House.

FOR SALE - THE ENTIRE FURNITURE AND revery articles requisite for housekeeping, of residence has life without house at premises to the let of May. Every article is first-class and in the best of order. Intending purchasers may rise on the Mah. Sich. and 7th inst., by calling after 10 o'clock a.m. at the above address.

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ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn stre HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street,

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WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between own and State. "Jack Harkaway's Adventures," ernoon and evening.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, December 35, 1875.

# WITH SUPPLEMENT

At the New York Gold Exchange yesterday the dollar greenback represented 882 to 881 in gold.

Should the meteorological prognosticator prove correct in his deductions, we of this region may to-day look for little lower temperature, with clear or partly cloudy weather.

Dixon is immensely delighted at the location within her corporate limits of the Bock River University, and has celebrated the refitting of the University building by a reception to the Faculty, whereat jubilant speeches and gratulatory resolution were prom

An extension of the provisions of the Extradition Treaty is under consideration by he Dominion Government, the object being to prevent criminals in either the United States or Canada from taking advantage of a long line of boundary in effecting their escape.

Mr. HENRY C. Bowen was successful in obtaining a verdict in his favor in his libel suit or \$100,000 against the Brooklyn Eagle. The jury found for plaintiff, and fixed the damages at \$1,000. As money was presuma bly not the main object of the suit, Mr. towen will doubtless regard the verdict as semething more than the one-hundredth part of vindication and satisfaction.

Judge BLODGETT, of the United States Discrict Court in this city, has issued an order for the impaneling of a Grand Jury, and for the assembling of that inquisitorial body Jan. 4. If, as many people suppose, the ramifications of the Chicago Whisky Ring have been but partially brought to light thus far, it is to be hoped that the forthcoming Grand Jury may be more successful than its predeore were in this regard.

We understand that several thousand persons who feel outraged and oppressed in the tions to resist the payment of those taxe until every legal remedy has first been exhansted. The resistance seems to be gen eral. Thousands who never fought a tax before have resolved to fight the present exaction to the death. The wrongful excess on personal property in the South Division

torian and essayist, at the age of 70. He was the author of several historical works and had figured somewhat conspicuously in the world of letters and art. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1858, and founded a prize for the study of modern history at Oxford. He was Chairman of the National Portrait Gallery, and in 1872 was elected one of the six foreign members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at Paris.

The trial of W. W. EMBRY, for the shooting of D. R. ANTHONY, which has been in prog ress in Leavenworth, Kan., for the past week, was concluded yesterday, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty. The twelve men went through the formality of leaving their seats, but were absent scarcetheir unanimous conclusion that EMBRY "served him right." This verdict ied, in Kansas at least, to people who take the law into their own hands, especially when the victim is notoriously un-popular, and bears a reputation, as in this base, of being a bully, and a person whose veracity was his poorest recomm

There is at last a good prospect for the permanent organization of a creditable and permanent organization of a creditable and efficient militia in this State. This morning's paper contains the announcement of Gen. Ducar's staff, and the recent order of the Adjutant General of the State, consolidating all the independent companies into regiclass militia organization. The interest in this matter will grow with the dignity now given to the organization; and the existence of a large and well-disciplined body of State troops will be efficient in the way of preven-tion of communistic evils, of mining troubles, of riot and bloodshed, as well as the means of suppressing turmoil wherever it breaks out. This militia organization should receive encouragement from the citizens of the

The Chicago produce markets were generally steadier yesterday. Mess porkwas in fair demand and unchanged, closing at \$19.05 cash and \$13.30@13.32\frac{1}{2} for February Lard sas moderately active and steady, closing \$12.17 @12.20 cash, and \$12.37 @12.40 nary. Meats were more active and easier, Tie for boxed shoulders, 10@10je for do ribs, and 10je for do short clears. wines were dull, and je lower, at \$1.09jullon. Hous was dall and unchanged.

Wheat was moderately active and steady, Corn was dull and firm, closing at 48c for December and 43c for January. Oats were quiet and steady, closing at 29 c cash and 30 c for January. Rye was quiet at 68c. Barley was active and 1@1 lower, closing at 81to cash and 80to for January. were dull and unchanged, selling at @6.85 for common to choice packing hogs Cattle and sheep were quiet and easy. hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113 in greenbacks at the close.

From an extended article in our local col umns this morning, relative to the organiz tion known as the "O. A. U.," it will be per ceived that such a secret society actually ex ists in Chicago, though it does not so clearly appear that the Order is so numerous or pow erful as has been represented. The full text is given of the "Working Book" furnished to each Council as a guide for organizatio and work, a copy of which was obtained with great difficulty. Enough is shown to prove that the New York Herald's latest sensation was not altogether baseless, but it is a same time plainly evident that the Herald has been groping in the dark and has to a great extent used guess-work in place of facts not easy to procure. The eader will also fail to perceive any hint of a Third-Term conspiracy in the rigmarole of the "O. A. U.," which appears to be composed of nervous citizens who have a weak ess for doing in secret conclave what migh just as well be done in public, and who, like the members of the Protestant Defense Alliance of Canada, fancy they have discovered that it is necessary to unite and organize to resist the aggressive encroachments of th Romish hierarchy.

OBJECTIONS TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

morning puts a number of questions, some direct and others hypothetical, on the subject of specie resumption. For the better under standing of the questions and of the subject generally, we repeat the proposition mad by The Tereune to return to specie payments without any serious disturbance of the rela tions between creditors and debtors. It is known that the only substantial objection to an immediate return to specie values come from the debtor class, who object to paying debts contracted on the basis of deprecia paper money in gold, whereby they will have to pay from 12 to 18 per cent of indebtedne which they received no consideration Under these circumstances, THE TRIBUNI

That Congress by law provide that the legal-tender Treasury notes now outstanding shall not be a legal-tender for contracts made after a day named, say Jan. 1, 1877; and that Congress authorize any holder of greenbacks o surrender them at the Treasury, and ceive therefor a gold bond bearing a low rate of interest, say 3.65 per cent. A portio of these bonds to be issued in small denomi nations, and to be legal-tenders, the same a backs, for all debts contracted before the late named in the act, -that is, for all existing debts. The immediate effect of this act would be, as it appears to us, that the country would prepare for the change from th depreciated paper to the specie standard and that, after the day named for the change all new contracts would be on a specie bas For all old debts, -that is all debts contracted prior to the day fixed by the act,-the greenback-bonds would be available in payment thus leaving to the debtor full oppor tunity to pay his debts in money the value of that in which they were contracted. Our correspondent's questions are directed to the detailed effect of such a law when put in operation. The first and second ask if the effect of limiting

greenbacks as a legal-tender to new contracts would not be to greatly depreciate their unjust to the holder. To this it is sufficient to say that one of the great evils of de preciated paper notes is, that all contracts sarily speculative—they are practically bets as to the value of the money at the date of payment of the debts. There is rarely an intance where a contract is made for future payment and the value of the money reains unchanged. The variations are daily, -ranging from 1 to 8 per cent up or down du ing even a single week. Greenbacks have bee worth 94 cents in 1873, and have since that time been down to 83 cents on the dollar, and must continue to fluctuate as long as they remain irredeemable and at the same time legal tender. The possible rise or fall in the value of greenbacks, therefore, is part of every con tract in which payment is to be made in irredeemable paper, and both parties have to take their chances. But the offer of an interest-bearing legal-tender bond in lieu of the uncertain currency will have the effect to give to the currency a comparatively fixed value, equal to an investment in Government stocks bearing that rate of interest. We think that a 3.65 per cent gold bond which is also a legal-tender would be worth fully as much as the general average value of the

The questions numbered 3 to 11 inclusive may be treated as one question in different shapes. The character of the greenback being removed except as to previous debts they necessarily would not be received in payment for national taxes of any sort falling ne after the change; the notes received in payment of previously accruing taxes and on hand would be paid out by the United States, as now, in payment of previous indebtedness. Those received in exchange for new bonds would be permanently canceled States, cities, and other municipalities would determine for themselves what they would receive for taxes falling due subsequent to the change in the legal-tender law; at the same time, it must be remembered that the Constitution declares that no State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a

greenbacks since 1870, and, indeed, a little

tender in payment of debts." The objection that to compel a creditor to accept an interest-bearing bond, payable at a fixed date, in payment of a debt which he could collect in non-interest-bearing notes not redeemable at any time, would be a not redeemable at any time, would be a forced exchange, is hardly serious enough to require an answer; nor is the objection that it would be unjust to compel a creditor to accept a legal-tender gold bond in payment of debts when, by waiting until specie ayments in 1879, he may get gold. There are but comparatively few credments in 1879, he may get the creditors and debtors who have made contracts since last January upon paper values with the contracts of the contract of the co ment was to be made in gold. Wherever 1878 in expectation that payments be made in gold, the terms of the have necessarily been arranged on a gold basis. There is nothing in what is called the

Congress from preparing for specie paybacks; nor is there any insuperable difficulty in the way of a Democratic Congress postponing the day for resumption, nor in repealing the Resumption act altogether, nor in providing any plan it may think proper for getting rid of the greenbacks. Congress over the whole subject. The plan proposed by THE TRIBUNE is intended to bring about specie payments and specie value without destroying or disturbing the existing equities of creditors and debtors under th present system of irredeemable scrip, gambling contracts, and fluctuating value of

THE PERSONAL TAX. The almost universal complaint, and fact outcry, on the subject of taxation upon personal property in the South Division this city has much to justify it. For a proper understanding of the matter, we present some

facts bearing upon the question : 1. In all previous years, the taxation on property, real and personal, in this city has been two-fold, -that is to say, the City of Chicago, through its own officers, has mad its own assessment or valuation of property, and levied its own rates of tax to be colle thereon. At the same time there was a tax levied for State and county purposes, based on an assessment or valuation wholly distinct and widely differing from that made by the city. On this valuation a rate of tax was imposed for State and county purposes. In addition, there has been a special tax on all kinds of property in the West Division for park purposes, based on the State assessment, and a special assessment upon real property in the South Division for park pur-

2. The difficulties in the way of collecting the revenue for city purposes under so-called Bill 300 eventually compelled the City Government to resort to the general law of the State; and, abandoning its own valuations of taxable property, it certified in a lump to the County Clerk the amount of revenue needed for city purposes; and that officer taking the State valuation of real and per sonal property, has added to the rates re quired for State and county purposes a rate sufficient to produce, on the State valuation the amount of revenue required by the city So, therefore, there is for the taxes of 1875 State, county, and city, but one valuation and the taxes on personal property for all these purposes are now collected by the sam officer, and are included in one bill, instead of being collected at different times and by different officers, as heretofore. The hills for taxes on personal property now rendered include the taxes heretofore collected separately for State, county, park, town, and

city purposes. 3. The assessment or valuation of taxable property, on which all the taxes of 1875 are based, was made by the several Town Assessors. This assessment went to Spring field, and the State Board of Equalization added thereto, by increasing the valuation of real estate and personal property, 52 per cent. It is on this revised assessment that the taxes are now levied. From these changes and complications various results have followed. In 1874, the people of Chicago paid taxes on the following valuations for State, county

and town purposes: 
 Real.
 Personal.
 Total.

 South Chicago.
 \$83,248,190
 \$45,320,000
 \$128,548,190

 West Chicago.
 65,120,026
 15,022,000
 \$0,142,036

 North Chicago.
 22,928,329
 2,695,000
 25,623,329

Total ..... \$171,296.545 \$ 63,087,000 \$284,333,545 The city valuation for municipal purposes was as follows: Real estate, \$258,549,310: ersonal, \$45,155,830; total, \$303,705,140. The taxes for 1875 are based on the State raluation, which is as follows:

 
 South Chicago...
 61,951,585
 \$33,203,217
 \$63,472

 West Chicago...
 47,119,701
 9,361,416
 56,481,117

 North Chicago...
 16,422,917
 3,252,900
 19,675,817
 Total......\$125,494,173 \$45,817,543 \$171,811,716 These figures, when compared, will explain why the tax on personal property is so extraordinary in the South Division. In 1874, he city's valuation of real estate was \$958 . 000,000, and of personal estate \$45,000,000. This was the proportion of 85 of real to 15 of personal, which for many years has been about the proportion of the taxes on these two kinds of property under both city and

State valuations in this county. Now, take notice of the proportion estabished this year, as shown by the assessment of 1875. The real estate of West Chicago in ssessed at 84 per cent and the personal property at 16 per cent of the whole. In the forth Division real estate is assessed at 833 per cent and personal effects at 164, being lmost in the same proportion as the West Division. Observe now the assessment made by the bummer, ED PHILLIPS, who was elected by thieves, scalawags, and ballot-box stuffers, viz.: Real estate, 651; persona property, 344. Thus it appears from the record that he has assessed the personal proper-ty at more than double its relative value. It assessed too high in the proportion that

4 bears to 16, or more than two-fold. So much for the general question and explanation of the increased aggregate levy on personal property. But in individual cases the outrages and inequalities have been normous. The comparative valuations are tterly beyond comprehension; and so bold and glaring are they that they can only be reconciled by assuming that they were made either arbitrarily by the Assessor, withou any view of the property, or for corrupt mo-tives. This can be said of his assessment by the press: that he "socked" it to them good and strong for their criticisms of the manner in which he was elected. He has increased their personal-property tax from 300 to 400 per cent, and thereby has his revenge.

committee are canvassing the location for their next National Convention, and that the majority sentiment is opposed to any city east of Pittsburg, Cleveland, or Cincinnati With this inclination Chicago is obviously the place for it. Cincinnati is an unfortunate location, as the Democrats have reason to recollect from their experience at the last Presidential election. Perhaps they will fare better if they start out from Chicago (if they can forget McCLELLAN and 1864). There are also influences in Chicago, especially in favor of sound money, for which the Democratic Convention will be sadly in need. There is likewise little danger of the Chicago people being contaminated by the Chicago people being contaminated by the temporary Democratic associations; we can stand it, after a couple of years' experience with the so-called People's Party. As far as the accommodation and treatment of the Constand it, after a couple of years' experience with the so-called People's Party. As far as the accommodation and treatment of the Convention is concerned, there is no other city in the West so centrally located, so readily accessible by rail from all parts of the country, and so amply provided with hotels and halls. The Convention would find it difficult to obtain a building so well suited to their purposes as the Exposition building, and it is probable that a majority of these who will every one who is apprehended. They have

empose the Convention would rather come to Chicago than any other city in the country. There are many good reasons why Chicago should be the permanent location for all the great gatherings in this country.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas has come again, with its holly and mistletoe-bough, its Yule log and boar's nead, its Santa Clans, Kriss Kringle, Christ Kindchen and Knecht Rupert, its goose in the North and Turkey in the South, its heaped-up platters and foaming tankards, its chimes, and carols, and cheer. It is always customary to allude to the merry character of Christmas-tide, and to fancy that its good cheer extends even to the brute beasts who knelt down at midnight last night in respect to the memorable event that occurred among their ancestors in the stable 1.875 years ago when the star in the east blazed with its brightest effulgence, and the Kings of the Orient came bearing gifts, and the sweetvoiced angels made the Bethlehem plains reverberate with their melodious tidings of peace and good-will. Perhaps it will be as well upon this occasion to glance at a few people who may not be inclined to regard this Christmas as especially merry in its character. Mr. Tweed, for instance, whether he be in New York, Australia, or the Hebrides, and notwithstanding his six millions, will hardly regard the day as a very cheerful one, or hang many misletoe-boughs. Mr. Jorce, looking through his prison grate, will hardly hear an angel sing to him as he reflects up the tortuousness of crooked whisky. On the 14th of November last he was in a frame of mind to have celebrated Christmas, for then the rain fell lightly on the mountains, the sun shone warmly on the plains, and the flood was settling into its former bed, where the crystal waters shall again refle the green foliage, the oak, and the sycamore, and the gentle breezes and birds of sprin shall make merry music in the cathedra aisles of a generous nation." That was in the true Christian vein, but now, alas, he has abandoned the vaticination racket and no onger showers down barbaric pearls before the popular swine," whatever that operation may be. There are many other dealers crooked shivering in their shoes and looking forward to days of tribulation and exceeding wrath who are not in a frame of mind to-day to celebrate Christmas with that degree of youthful exuberance necessary to complete realization of the merriment of the day. The Rag-Baby will not find much comfort hanging upon the lighted tree, that nuch-afflicted infant being now in the care of the doctors and nurses. The personaltax-payers of Chicago will not hang up their stockings with keen expectations, nor sing carols and drink sack as they would have done had not the City Assessor paved the way for the City Collector to take their personal property to satisfy the taxes. They may possibly be reminded of the fact that Christ happened to be born in Bethlehem because Joseph went down there with Many to pay his taxes, but even CESAB's greed did not pile up such a bill of taxes as PHILLIPS'. It will be safe to wager considerable sums that Mayor Colvin did not get up last night to see the animals kneel, and that he will not wander through the City-Hall to-day warbling carols as he sees the probabilities of his holding on until 1877 grow fainter and fainter. There will be many other ungracious souls who will not brim over with follity to-

day, but will fret, and worry, and growl through it, and be glad when it is gone. Fortunately this class is small. world's holiday and the brightest and best of all the holidays. Thousands of men, women and children, in all the four quarters of the globe, will celebrate the day with glad hearts Thousands of geese have offered themselve up on the altar of memory. Thousands o plum-puddings will smoke upon the groaning tables. Thousands of gallons of punche will be offered as libations to the jovial divinwill gather about the Christmas trees, and there will hardly be a hovel so poor that the little old gentleman from the far North will not find his way into it, to gladden the hearts of its inmates with Christmas cheer. The Christmas announcements from the churches, elsewhere printed, the unusual business rush of the week, and the genera expression of good-will all over the city, show that Chicago will have a merry Christmas notwithstanding unseasonable weather, un-paid bills, unstable finances, unendurable taxes, uncertainty as to paying them, and unmingled indignation about them. Such a condition shows hopefulness, faith, buoyancy, and elasticity, and that the present depres sion is but the shadow of a passing cloud Pending the time when the sun shall blaz out again, THE TRIBUNE wishes all its readers a Merry Christmas and " on earth peace

and good-will towards men " MOLLIE MAGUIRISM AND THE CHURCH We presume that we may speak some plain truths about the great scandal which many of the Irish have brought upon their race and their Church in this country without special offense, inasmuch as we merely follow the lead of an Archbishop of the Catholic Church of Philadelphia. We refer directly to the Mollie Magnirism now prevalent among the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and indirectly to the crimes of violence with which so many of the Irish race has become unpleasant associated in the large cities of America. The purpose of this reference is the hope that the Archbishops, Bishops, and priests of this country will more generally imitate or follow the example set by Archbishop Woop, of Philadelphia, and bring the immense power of the Church to bear more effectively than heretofore to repress the vicious tendencies of too many Irishmen, and develop more fully the traits of generosity, good-heartedness, and reverence which have been associated with the Irish character. We are inclined to believe that the influence of the clergy, energetically directed, could revolutionize the Irishmen of America, and promote among them a common desire to their race of the stains it is compelled to bear. The recent excommunication against the murderous "Mollie Maguires," which was promulgated by the Archbishop of Philadelphia since the Church itself provides it in such cases, will probably accomplish more in the way of suppressing the outrages commit ted in their name than all the vigilance of the State Constabulary and courts. The Mollie Maguires are but the imitators of the Irish men who in their own country associated themselves under the name of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Both are association

built up a kind and degree of outlawry which has no precedent or parallel in this country, except in the Ku-Klux of the South, and they have rendered a portion of the large State of Pennsylvania more dangerous than the Ku-Klux Klan ever made any section of the South. At last the Church has taken cognizance of this terrible state of things, and has brought out a weapon that will prove more efficacious than Judges, or Sheriffs, or armed militia. The fact that the Mollie Maguires are an oath-bound, secret organization is full warrant for the exercise of the Church's right to exclude them from its privileges. Excommunication from the Catholic Church means something more than disfellowship i a Protestant church. To a Catholic, it is the deprivation of all hope of future salvation, and a ban to the dearest family and social ties. It forbids all who remain within the Church and hope to share its blessings from holding any relations of intimacy with exmicated persons, and it thereby secures the influence of the wife, the sister, the mother, the sweetheart, and the friend to avert the disaster. The Irish who have any reverence left for the Church will henceforth avoid the cutthroat Mollie Maguires in Pennsylvania, and use all their influence to keep their friends out of the murderous organiza tion. Those who may yet be saved from the ban of excommunication will abandon their Mollie Maguire associations, and the others

will henceforth cease to have the protection or sympathy of the mass of Irish men and The point which we would make against the authorities and dignitaries of the Catholic Church is that this great power is not em ployed to accomplish all the good that might be accomplished among the Irish people. The priests are well-informed as to the peculiar vices, follies, and weaknesses of so many Irish. The agency of the confessional rereals to them the secret thoughts and inclinations of these people. The fact that the Catholie Church in this country is largely composed of the Irish enables the priests to have a general knowledge of their character and the best means of directing it properly. Yet Father O'CONNOB, at Mahanov Plane, Pa. in the sermon which he preached at the time he promulgated the excommunication against the Mollie Maguires, made the following admission, which few candid persons, even among the Irish, will gainsay:

A short time ago the New York papers gave an account of a man named DELANEY, who killed a Captain count of a man named DRLANET, who killed a Captain. This fellow composed a rigmarole of a song, which was nothing but a boast of the murder he had committed, and still he was an Irishman and a Catholic. Look at the New York and Philadelphia papers and note the number of murders committed by Irishman. Why, in New York alone, I feel certain that murder is done almost every day by the Irish, and you will also find that priests are oftener dispensing the consolation of religion upon the scaffold than the ministers of any other form of religion. her form of religion.

With this knoweldge, why do not the Catholic priests and Bishops make a more vigorous use of their peculiar reformatory powers? Why are there not more Father MATHEWS and Bishop Woods in the Church? Why i the tremendous weapon of excommuni so charily used to repress vice and crime? Why is there not some stricter discipline in the Church relative to drunkenness, wifebeating, rioting, and killing? Why does the Church fail to take cognizance of the notorious fact that the Irish furnish an undue proportion of the worst elements in the municipal politics of almos every American city in the country? The national vices of the Irish grow mainly out of excessive indulgence in strong drink. It is this which betrays them into so large a proportion of the crimes of violence and evil habits, and it is hereaway that the powers of the Church should be most effectively di rected. There is not a large city in America where the Catholic clergy cannot do much everything in fact, for the Irish people, for their own Church, and for the public welfare by exercising their great power over the conscience of the people more vigorously in behalf of temperance. They should accept Archbishop Woop's example as a model for their own conduct. The temperance Irish assuredly stand as high as the most respects ble and moral class of people in society. Bu the intemperate Irish we need not describe as their evil deeds, and misfortunes, and wretchedness are too sorrowful and disgrace

ful for pleasant narration. A PROFESSOR AT FAULT.

Prof. STANLEY JEVONS attacks, in the last British Fortnightly, the postal-telegraph sys-tem of Great Britain, but fails to maintain his side of the question. Just one point may be conceded to his logic. He shows that the cost of purchasing the wires, franchises, con tracts, leases, patents, etc., of the telegrap companies was needlessly great. It sh not have been more than one-third of what it has been. Mismanagement on the part of the representatives of the Government led to the payment of an enormous price in the first place, and this was but the beginning. It was soon found that in some cases the ernment had bought only a leasehold interest when it thought it was getting the fee, and that in others it had purch fee, subject to a perpetual lease. All these unknown claims had to be bought up at the price fixed by arbitrators. Then came another discovery of the same unpleasant nature. Much of the material bought was found to be old and worn-out, and unfit for use. The offices were littered with old intrument, of every sort and patent, from the first inven tion of Morse to those of the present day Wires were rust-eaten and small; poles wer worm-eaten and weak. New inst new wires, and new poles had to be bought and put in place. As far as this preliminary chapter in the history of the English postal telegraphs is concerned, Prof. Javons' strictures seem justified. The purchase was mis-managed. That which should have been ought for \$12,000,000 cost \$30,000,000. But at this point carpings should cease. The plan has been successfully worked. A great sum has been spent in extending the wires, opening new offices, etc., but this is strictly in the line of the Govern ment business. One of its objects was to enarge the system by carrying wires to pl previously refused all telegraphic com ion bythe private companies. The total capital invested is £10,000,000, on which the Gov-

ernment pays 33 per cent interest, or £350,000 per year. The surplus of receipts over working expenses does not meet this sum at present, and the deficit has to at present, and the deficit has to be filled by taxation. This fact is the pivot about which all Jzvons' complaints turn. We might as well grumble because our postal-system does not "pay." It was never intended that the postal-telegraphs should yield an enormous revenue to the Government and help defray the supenses of the army and navy. It is run by the people for the benefit of the people. And the benefit has surely been great. The average cost fit has surely been great. The average cost of messages has fallen from 48 to 20 cents, gold. Their number has increased from 6,000,000 in 1870 to 20,000,000 in 1874,—as

increase of 233} per cent. The press dispatches of 1870 comprised 2,000,000 words now they amount to 22,000,000, or eleven rised 2,000,000 words There were no newspapers,

American sense, in Eng fore the postal-telegraphs made news-sending cheap. There are 5,600 telegraph offices in Great product the Ireland now, against only 2,000 under the offices in Great Britain and old company system; 11,000 new instruments against 6,200 old ones; 24,000 miles of ine and 108,000 of wire against 16,100 and 77,450 respectively. All these figures mean an enormous increase in public use and conenience. If the shilling message for all disances were reduced from twenty to ten words, which latter is the American number. -and our experience has shown that the lat ter number is amply sufficient, -the triffing deficiency that now exists would speedily disappear, and the wonderful success of the postal-telegraph system in Great Britain isms of a thousand Jevonses will not induce the British people to return to the old sys tem of high prices and poor service.

The export of American dry goods to Surope has attracted the attention of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs in an odd way. Some enterprising merchant shipped a package of American calieo to Havre, France. The British Consul at that point saw it, bought a bit, and sent the sample to Lord DERBY. The latter has forwarded it to Manhester, where it is being gravely handled, examined, and pulled to pieces by British manufacturers. The London Telegraph frankly tells the latter that they are los their supremacy by cheating in their goods It says that the "trick" has been found out and "will not bear repetition." But the superior cheapness of British calicoes has seen due to this very trick. Cheating and cheapness have been cause and effect. If both cease together, as they naturally would, our future control of the markets of the world would seem assured. But that control is dependent upon the removal of the burdens which now handicap our manufacturers. Free trade and a sound currency are what they

A very sensible plan for the improve of the Ohio River has been submitted to, and approved by, a large meeting of Pittsburg oal merchants and other persons interes in the improvement of navigation on the river. Movable dams are rejected, as too expensive and ineffectual. The cost would be omething like \$60,000,000, and every spring freshet would deposit samples of each dan in the vicinity of Cairo. They would be movable with a vengeance. What is needed is the building of jetties where the channel moval of wrecks, snags, etc.; and the alteration of some of the bridges. At present, the Monongahela and Steubenville bridges are said to be outrages on commercial rights. The report embodying these points was manimously adopted.

The managers of the Direct Cable Company show a prompt perseverance worthy of praise. They laid their cable only after ears of trial; they laid it at last only to have it break forthwith: and they repaired it only to have it part once more. But they promptly telegraphed to England by the wires of their rivals, and the steamer Faraday leared from London last Saturday, provid with every needed appliance for grapple raising, and repairing the broken cable. & teady pluck deserves success. As often, owever, as their cable is broken the old nonopoly cable-rates are advanced. As soon s the cable is mended the old monopoly drop their tariff. Who breaks this cable is a question that is receiving attention. Disagreeable suspicions are in circulatio

BOSTON AS A VOLCANO.

Boston, unless the person concerned resident on Beacon street, wrote for the magazines, longed to 207 clubs, and exchanged nods with ember of the Apans family twice a week. on said, long ago, that life in meant being acquainted with six men. To per sons not in possession of these precious privi eges, existence in the "Athens of America has been apt to consist of a series of snubs and of waiting behind counters or driving express-wagons for the dwellers on the heights. Of ate, however, all life in Boston has dangerous. That literary city is littering its streets with ex-residents. While Vesn rius is reported as getting ready for as explosion. Boston is already exploding The passing wayfarer runs the constant risk of seeking his heavenly home by bounding into the air amid a shower of fractured paving stones or a choice selection of druggists' sundries. It is but a short time since a drug-store distributed itself, its occupants, and the rest of the build-ing, all in various-sized fragments, around the adjacent country. Now one of the big gas-mains has had a merry Christmas celebration of its own by blowing up. The place of the catas-trophe was well chosen. The pipe was laid un-derneath 3 feet of gravel and small stones, all of which were utilized as temporary grape shot and hurled with tremendous fore into the crowd upon the sidewalks. Those who escaped contact with the stone bullets were whirled into the river, which was conveniently near by, and drowned before they knew wha was the matter with them. The whole thing occupied only a few seconds, but the death-rate per second was something quite appalling. Boston streets were strewn with ex-Bostonians. We manage things better out here. Our gas never explodes. It is so safe that it has to be coaxed into burning, and is liable at any mo-ment to flicker modestly out, without any notice whatever. If it ever should explode, it would not do a tithe of the damage inflicted in Boston. It might, perhaps, languidly lift a pebble an inch or two into the air, but it would not tear up 150 feet of pavement or kill anything bigger than an infant fly. But Boston gas, like Boston vanity, is evidently mightier than ours. We are content to let it be so. If Bescon street is to be in the vicinity of volcances; if brown-bread and beans must be eaten on the brink of a crater; if drug-stores are to explode by day, and gas-mains by night, we can somewhat stifle our sorrow at our distance from the Hub. The Chi-cago Fire was bigger than the Boston blaze, but Boston as a volcano surpasses us.

Boston as a volcano surpasses us.

An article in the Cologne Gazette gives indications that the condition of the Russian serfs has not been improved by emancipation. Many of them have been reduced to absolute powerty, and drunkenness is far more prevalent than it was before emancipation. The discontent of the serfs manifests itself in acts of brutality and incendiarism, and it is stated that, in the Southwestern Governments, "a day rarely passes but the sky is reddened by the flames of a burning village." This discontent grows out of the fact that, while the liberty of the serf is almost as much restricted as it was before emancipation, he is compelled to pay the most extortionate tithes out of his pocket for the use of his lands. The Gazette says:

The Gazelle says:

He is bound to pay a fixed sum to his former master as redemption-money for the house in which he lives and the land on which it stands. This, to a certain extent, restricts his freedom of action, but it is readered quite illustry by the circumstance that the land which he colitivates for himself and family, and for which he sunst pay, is not his own, but the propecty of the committee, which may dispose of it at pleasure. Thus I was, after devoting all his cost to the cultivate.

eems to be even worse than that of

of the American and English p specially suggestive at the prit is proposed to reduce our have 80 ships afloat, the Enrying 63,000 men. While the aggregate fighting strength of it guns, is eight times as great. The fit table above the difference in the name

Thus, while the British navy co year for every \$29 that ours costs it is sign imes as powerful. There is en eform in our navy ma

Savs the shinnlast his city:

this city:
Soveral articles from the pen of Harry C. dawn, reprinted in this paper a few weeks of the "Decline and Fall of British Free Trade," have similarly
which attention, and excited no little which has been disclaimfully housile.

THE TRIBUNE exchanges with nearly all the
daily newspapers in the United States and British America, and with a vast number of weekshading and fit is year remarked to dications, and it is very search, our news-clipping editor he able to discover any of the "wide excited comments. All the papers have be "disdainfully " silent at CARRY's tradits. rather it has not at

the land. His last plaintive mean some the swamps and sand-beds of New Jersey, fore the War, that State ewood so many and bonds that the income thereof paid all arrunning expenses of the machine. Now he are being sold to meet the current expenses. In 1873, the Treasurer disposed of \$350,000 and 1874 of \$410,000 of these assets. In 1865, the contract of \$410,000 of these assets. 416.54. If government keeps on increase in cost in anything like this ratio, it will soon be altogether too expensive a luxury for the amican people to enjoy.

Some morbid statistician has figured the every minute of the session of Representatives costs the countr subordinate. The cost of doing this sus a less than \$200. When Sunset Cor and schooner to the "WILLIAM M. Twa was some debate thereon, and the co-abiy paid between \$500 and \$1,000 fo of bestowing this compliment upon the

While the movement among the tax-payars is general to resist the pay En PHILLIPS' villainous assessment on property, at the same time it is not a Those who "saw" him in time are quite M. Ansy, is among those who intend to a to En's assessment of \$565 on a cash est \$100,000, and to fork over the \$36 taxel as his bank. But there were a good many not so highly favored.

We have received a copy of the New the journal of the International Alliance, of New York City. It is a printed magazine of some thirty page ing a full account of the proceedings liance, editorial notes, and a good American System." The New Confesioned from time to time, and will be the other publications of the Allis person who remits \$1 per year to the A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 770 Broadway. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 770 B

The Cincinnati Enquirer, which is high Decoratio authority, speaks of the newly-appears.

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee a "a brawling, empty-headed, unknown a politician of Watertoo, III." And all been Colonel is not a devotee of the Esquirer baby. If he would only bring himself to and hug that illegitimate brat, the mould consider him a profound statement of an "empty-headed" fallow.

beasts of prey in payment of taxes. It were adopted here, the plundered people South Town would turn out as masse in suit of their rulers, and Assessors Of Aldermen, etc., would all have to buy wig

Mr. L. Dyer, a son of Dr. Dyer, of Chicago bas taken the Taylorian Scholarship is I Oxford University. Mr. Dyer is a mi Balliol College,

The American Sunday-School Union is so of using Cruden's Concordance as a first Marryat's and Bulwer's novels, advartising latter in the fly-leaves of the former.

A. M. Holbrook, the editor and prop the New Orleans Picayune, has been a weeks past serionaly ill. At one time reported dying; but he is now in a fair

Mr. Ward Hunt has been raeli "Hunt the Slipper," because so many slips during his admiristra Admiralty. That a man is unform

It is said that the recent sale by President Grant was merely pre-the disposal of the St. Louis farm Indianapolis Company has partial Gen. Grant's terms, 750 acres at \$30 or \$237,900 for the whole. Clara Louise Kellogg, her

Mr. Crosby, her business-age city yesterday. Last evening pied a box at Hooley's Opera-appeared to be desighted with as interpreted by the California

In a performance by the Cantorn.

In a performance by the opera company, in Springfial and was too house to utter a He went through the motions ly, and the absurdity pleased well, probably, as his singing.

The Rev. R. Boccot and Wright, the Long Island clerk.

event as abe, was still impa was placed on a table in the Oates commenced singing

Song swelled, and the b by a note clearer than use one conflict, and sang sweetest, until the audie of these rival songsters

In his sermon of la rith whom I am ac to me the other day, "
member of a church is member of tion of honesty, but rath is to be hoped that the is no disrespect to Mr. Bee tiernard Eish, of Ci 224. After all, happine tive terms, and debts, up misary so largely depen stractions. Bernard Etc. ywe \$24, should have live

ry, when nobody wo Mr. Harding, the edit Beraki, describes in his which he received for re was not severe, and e since it was not deserved up in Court, and, when t appear before the specta dress, she both looked at Madame Demorest 1

paper, illustrating the tury. The request we Demorest was inform women's clothing would This answer wor ot for the fact that Ma sition is plainly for th

The Council Bluffs A G. M. Dodge has return York, where he has be hat the Union Pacific preme Court as virtuall gividend of 2 per cent The General will rem

George H. Hamilton man of 23, committed a love in Cincinnati last I she was rich. Her pares him; so he evened up away what brains he had cose by which he arrived death is a good remedy would be a curious at tained and followed.

The late Joel Parker College provides: First, this object he has left 90,000 to \$150,000. three funds in support fund, and a building fur the Dartmouth College fibrary. In his will h In the Bowen libel suit

Beach and Fullerton app and the reports in the n amenities of the legal ways observed by the as guardian for the det long as they att from doing so. At other to their work and express One of the New York r

dory about Rubenstein derer, which temporar of fiction into the shade. that Rubenstein, a few d was committed, contract to assume all the burden \$45. The Rabbi and izing sense of the fact t and the legal penalties former may be bought the latter cannot be

about.

Patner House—F. Van
Crasm, Quebec; A. Bede
Slinthorn, St. Halens, Sm
more; S. M. Gibson, Was
Indians; N. M. Bank,
U. S. A.; B. S. Henn
Mills, New York; A.
C. E. Wright, Marquetts
M. C. Bristol, Cincinnati;
M. C. Bristol, Cincinnati;
M. C. Bristol, Cincinnati;
M. Farker, Davenport; Jo
Milwautre; J. F. Huichi
Dizon, Ill; L. D. Tuthill,
Leman, England; J. L. I
Tobsy, New York....She
Hynnouth, Ind.; J. K. A
Heston, Jackson, Mich.; C
Land; J. K. Orvis, Dilson,
C. Davis, Columbus, O.; A
Helizer, Milwautre; W. H
C. F. Spanifting, C. & M. I
De Kalb, Ill; ... Presson
Rudolph, Logansport;
Codar Hapids; Gen, CharlBoston; Henry Sailor, All
and E. G. Callahan, St. Lo
C. S. Morey, Denver; J. A
W. Carpenter, Rockford;
distoctive, New York; Gen
York; ... Gardner House
sune, W. T.; H. C. Stree
Willinington, N. C.; E. L.

THE W Tennessee, Ohio, the Lower Missouri valleys

Time. |Bar.|Thr Hu. 6:53 a. m. 20,49 30 91 11:14 a. m. 20,30 48 92 2:04 p. m. 20,22 58 76 3:53 p. m. 20,24 53 8 9:00 p. m. 20,44 47 at 10:18 p. m. 20,44 43 78

THE POPE AN Pope Pins IX of an

VERDICT AGAI VERDICT AGAIN TW YORK, Dec. 24. TV Benjamin Woods, for \$6,220, alle

dent of the Cincunnati Enquired one facts as to the relative cost an and English navies, which are stive at the present time, when o reduce our navy. While we float, the English have 282 capen. While Great Britans between

any of the "wide attention or any of the "wide attention or ts. All the papers have been allent at Canny's twaddle, or mot attracted the slightest atten-

of the session of the House of costs the country \$40. The bill, the other day, to change a Western steamboat,—s bit of

te to time, and will be sent, with tications of the Alliance, to any its \$1 per year to the Treasure.

LPE, 770 Broadway.

ti Enquirer, which is high Dem-y, speaks of the newly-appointed s Ways and Means Committee as empty-headed, unknown village terico, Ill." And all because the devotee of the Enquirer's rag-uld only bring humself to fondle illogitimate brat, the mamma him a profound statesman in-npty-headed "fellow.

u payment of taxes. If this rule are, the plundered people of the nid turn out en masse in wild pur-lers, and Assessors. Collectors would all have to buy wigs the

a son of Dr. Dyer, of Chi. aylorian Scholarship in Itali ity. Mr. Dyer is a member

i Sunday-School Union is accused in's Concordance as a fiver for sulver's novels, advertising the lacres of the former.

ok, the editor and proprietor of a Picayune, has been for sementally ill. At one time he was but he is now in a fair way of

nt has been dubbed by Mr. Dis-Slipper," because he has make uring his administration of the at a man is unfortunate is no

the recent sale of blooded stock rant was morely preliminary to the St. Louis farm itself. An ompany has partially accepted rms. —793 acres at \$300 per acre,

ompany has partially according to the whole.

Kalloge, her mother, consin, and business-agent, arrived in the Last evening the party consoley's Opera-House, where they delighted with burnt-cork operations by the California Minetrelations by the Richings-Barnard in Springfield, Mass., Mr. Becare to utter an audible sound in the motions of his part silentardity pleased the assembly as his singing would have done.

Bocock and the Rev. H. M. Is Island elergymen whose tarriwan recently reported in The mass of the series of the series of the series and the disagreed, and the disagreed, and the disagreed in the first was her being presented aining a songster wise, albeit on the series still imprisoned. The case of singing "Good-by, see the series of these of the series in the seens, and fine designing "Good-by, see the series of these of the series of the series of these of the series of these of the series of the serie

swelled, and the bird, being incited thereto a note clearer than usual, rushed into melodi-conflict, and sang as who should sing the lettest, until the audience doubted as to which these rival songeters should most praise be

In his sermon of last Sunday Mr. Beecher said: "The President of a New York bank with whom I am accustomed to do business said to me the other day, 'The fact that a man is a member of a church is with us not a presumption of honesty, but rather the other way.'" It is to be hoped that the bank President intended

so be hoped that the bank President intended so disrespect to Mr. Beecher.

Bernard Eich, of Cincinnati, shot himself through the heart because he was dunned for \$24. After all, happiness and misery are rela-tive terms, and debts, upon which happiness and misery so largely depend, are philosophical ab-stractions. Bernard Etch, who could not bear to see \$24, should have lived in the age of chival-when nobody would have lent him the

Berald, describes in his own paper a cowhiding which he received for referring to a female pe ran as a shameless woman. The cowhid was not severe, and especially light to bear, since it was not deserved. The case was brought up in Court, and, when the woman was made to appear before the spectators in her professional dress, she both looked and felt herself to be the

shameless woman she had been called.

Misdame Demorest made application to the
Women's Centennial Executive Committee for space in which to exhibit a series of costumes in paper, illustrating the fashions of the past cen-tary. The request was denied, and Madame Demorest was informed that no specimen of women's clothing would be accepted for exhibi-tion. This answer would be startling, if it were not for the fact that Madame Demorest's propo sition is plainly for the purpose of advertis

G. M. Dodge has returned to that city from New York, where he has been for several months. He has much improved in health. He state that the Union Pacific Railroad Company con siders the decision of the United States Su-preme Court as virtually stating that Union Pa-mic stock is the best in the United States. A nividend of 2 per cent will be declared Jan. 1. The General will remain home during the winter

man of 23, committed suicide for an unrequited love in Cincinnati last Tuesday. He was poor; she was rich. Her parents didn't want him for sen-in-law, and she didn't seem to care for him; so he evened up matters by shooting away what brains he had. The reasoning pro-cess by which he arrived at the conclusion that death is a good remedy for misplaced affection would be a curious study if it could be ascer-tained and followed.

The late Joel Parker's bequest to Dartmouth College provides: First, a law department. For this object he has left property valued at from \$90,000 to \$150,000. This is for constituting three funds in support of the proposed law department, viz.: an instruction fund. a library fund, and a building fund. Second, increase of the Dartmouth College library. Some time ago to, with his brothers, established a fund called "The Parker Fund," for the benefit of the birary. In his will he adds to it the sum of

Beach and Fullerton sppeared on opposite sides; ind the reports in the newspapers show that the imenities of the legal profession were not always observed by the distinguished counsel. Beach said Fullerton should not presume to act as guardian for the defense, and Fullerton said as guardian for the defense, and Fullerton said be would act as guardian for the other side so long as they attempted to introduce improper widence, and no threats would prevent him from doing so. At other times, counsel warmed to their work and expressed the scorn for each other which was doubtles bred by their familiar association in the Beecher trial.

One of the New York reporters has invented a story about Rubenstein, the alleged Jewish mur-derer, which temporarily throws all other works of fiction into the shade. The substance of it is that Rubenstein, a few days before the murder was committed, contracted with a poor Israelite to assume all the burden of his sins for one year. The nominal compensation for this service was \$45. The Rabbi annulled the agreement, and Rubenstein himself has since awaked to a realizing sense of the fact that sins are one thing and the legal penalties for crime another. The foreser may be bought or sold for a song, but

the latter cannot be so conveniently shifted about.

\*\*Paimer House—F. Van Voornis, New York; W. Charm, Quebec; A. Bedell, Manchester, Eng.; W. Binthorn, St. Helens, Eng.; W. P. Hamilton, Baltimore; S. M. Gibson, Washington; W. H. Holabird, Indiana; N. M. Bank, Danville; Charles Holmes, U. S. A.; B. S. Henning, Kansas Citi; Jasac Mills, New York; A. B. Abbott, Brooklyn; C. E. Wright, Marquette; C. M. Titns, Ithaca, N. Y... Grund Puegle—E. S. Balley, Clinton, Is.; M. C. Bristol, Cincinnati; W. Somerville, Quincy; C. H. Farker, Davenport; John Thorsen and D. Vance, Milwaukee; J. P. Hutchinson and M. Hutchinson, Dison, Ill.; L. D. Tuthil, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. S. Kerstenan, England; J. L. Blanchard, Hartford; G. B. Tobey, Kew York... Sherman House—J. D. Buck, Rynnouth, Ind.; J. K. Alexander, Quebec; Dr. T. Heston, Jackson, Mich.; Col. J. C. Pitapatrick, Cleveland; J. K. Orvis, Dison, Ill.; H. Hoppin, Wisconsin; C. Davis, Columbus, O.; Andrew Beed, Yedde; A. M. Helmer, Milwaukee; W. H. Crswley, Watertown, N.Y.; C. F. Spaulding, C. & M. L. S. R. R.; J. P. Warner, Pe Kalb, Ill.; ... Tremont House—The Hon. D. A. Budolph, Logansport; the Hon. W. W. Walker, Celar Hapids; Gen. Charles A. Page and Arthur Mills, Boston; Henry Sailor, Allegan, Mich.; N. C. Chapman and E. G. Callahan, St. Louis; C. N. Edwards, Deiroit; C. S. Morey, Denver; J. A. Dwight, Fort Wayne; S. W. Oarpenter, Rockford; J. S. Jenkins, Clinton, I.s., E. F. Wattson, New York; S. H. May, United States detective, New York; George Alfred Townsond, New York; ... Gerdner House—J. E. Bennington, Cheywane, W. T.; H. C. Streeter, Dixon; A. Groseswald, Wilmington, N. C.; E. L. Hall, P. P. Car Co.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 25—1 a. m.—For Temessee, Ohio, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys and upper lakes, rising barometer, cooler, northwest to southwest wisds, clear or partly cloudy weather. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CRICAGO, Dec. 24.

Time, |Bor. |Thr | Hu. | Wind. | Rain | Wither. 6:53 a. m. 20,49 89 91 8. R., fresh. 0.16 L't rain Lil8 a. m. 20,30 48 92 S. R., fresh. L't rain 200 p. m. 29,22 58 76 S. W., fresh Pair. 233 p. m. 29,24 55 80 S. W., brisk. 0.50 Cloudy. 8500 p. m. 22,40 47 81 S. W., brisk. Cloudy. Lil8 p. m. 29,44 43 75 S. W., brisk. Cloudy. num thermometer, 57. Minimum, 37.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CRIDAGO, Dec. 24—10:18 p.m. Station. Bar. Thr Wind. Rain Weather. 

"O. U. A."

History of the Order of the American Union in Illinois.

Its Small Beginning in 1872 and Its Sudden and Strange Demise.

The Resuscitation of the Affair in 1874 and Its Present Status.

Accurate Rescript of the Working-Book of the Order.

The Only Correct Publication of the Documen Ever Made.

Following up his discoveries with regard to the O. A. U. in this State, a TRIBUNE reporter was rewarded with even greater success yester-day than the day before. A prominent mer-chant of the city was found who was among the first approached by the drummer of the organ-ization, and he gave the following additional facts in relation to the movement :

In the spring of 1872, a Philadelphian arrived in Chicago and began sounding a number of Protestants on the subject of forming a secret religious and political society. He worked very cantiously, and met with only indifferent succass. Some twenty persons were ultimately warmed into the proper degree of interest in the cause, and the first meeting for the purpose of organizing was held in the Barnes House, but e exact date of this gathering was not remembered. The night was very stormy, and only nine persons responded to the call. It was inexpedient to take any formal steps that evening, and an adjournment was taken in the hope of securing a larger attendance. A week or two afterwards those gentlemen and ome half-dozen others met again in a workshop,

The new Society did not attract many to it... This was probably owing to the cautiousness with which every prospective member had to be approached, but there is no doubt that the natural antipathy of Americans to snything secret bad something to do with its ill-luck. From the night of organization, a quorum was never optained, and after precarious existence of several months the O. A. U. of this city was disbanded somewhat in disgust. In the spring of 1874, however, it was revived with better chances of life. Members came pouring in until at present the Society has a membership of several hundred. The number of Councils in this State, as published Friday, is twelve All of them were located correctly, and the two omitted, it was ascertained, are at Jacksonville and Peoris. The Council at

are at Jacksonville and Peoria. The Council at the latter city was the first organized in the State, and has a much larger membership than any other. The man who played the most prominent part in the organization of the Councils of Illinois was a clergyman well known as a religious controversialist.

In 1872 it was understood that there were upwards of 7,000 members of the organization in Pennsylvania, where it had its inception. The proselyties who visited Chicago had been through Cuba, Louisiana, Arkansas, Iowa, and Indiana before coming here, and reported satisfactory progress in each of these States.

Speaking of

factory progress in each of these States.

Speaking of
THE OBJECTS OF THE O. U. A.,
the writer's informant classed it as a kind of
Protestant Jesuitism. It was apparently lawful
in its operations, but, looking at it from an
unbiased standpoint, many of its practices, he
said, were not to be commended. This gentleman dropped some hints as to where a sight of
the charter and concutution was to be obtained,
acting upon which the reporter managed to obtain possession of both. The most important secrets of the Order are communicated orally, and
there was no means of getting at them. It was
learned, however, that the O. A. U. is the title
for the public, and that snother and more significant name is given each member upon initiation. With regard to the password, the information was vouchsafed that no English statesman
was mentioned in the ritual. The signs and
grips as published in the New York Herald were
stated to be incorrect as a whole, but sufficient
was said about the danger sign—"the shield "—
to indicate that that at least was right. All correspondence between lodges is conducted in
cipher.

The commission of the organizer for this city

door of the Council room.

EVELY Council Room should be furnished with the following articles: an altar, the Flag of our Union, the Holy Rible, a shield, as represented on our national esouncheon, and a lamp. As a permanent farture in the Council-room, the suspended shield may be surmounted with the American eagle. The national flag should cover the altar and the shield be suspended over the President's chair.

FORM OF OPENING.

President—If there be no objection, the candidates will now be initiated.

President—The Marshal will retire to the ante-room and make known to the candidates the objects of this organization, and propound to them the necessary interrogatories, as provided in the ritual.

[The Marshal retires to the ante-room, as directed, and addresses those in attendance as follows]:

Marshal—Citizens: You bave been invited here this evening by some friend in whose discretion and judgment you have entire confidence. This, of itself, must serve as an assurance to you that you will not be called upon to do or pledge norre than that friend has already done and pledged himself to do; nor more than be feels satisfied, from his knowledge of your character, you are willing to undertake. That the organization, whose officer I am, may feel warranted in admitting you to membership, I am required to report your answer to certain questions I shall put to you. Are you prepared to answer such questions under oath?

Answer—I am.

to you. Are you prepared to answer such questions under eath?

Answer—I am.

Baise the right hand.

You do solemnly swear, or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, the Ruler of the Universe, that to all questions I may propound to you, in testing your eligibility to membership in this organization, you will make true answers, and that you will not reveat to any human being not a member of this organization anything which has transpired, or may transpire, in these apartments, so help you God.

Before propounding these questions, my duty to you and to this organization requires that I should frankly state to you the objects of our Brotherhood. They are twofold, namely:

1. To prejetuate the American Union; and,

2. To oppose the political power of the Roman Cathelic Church.

In these two declarations are included our duties to get the feet our counters and our follow entires.

2. To oppose the political power of the Roman Cathelic Church.

In these two declarations are included our duties to our God, our country, and our fellow-citizens.

Q.—Are you prepared to enlist in this cause? A.—I am.

Q.—Do you here unreservedly declare yourself opposed to the growth of the political power of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States? A.—I do.

Q.—Will you oppose all appropriations of the public funds to foster, sid, or encourage in any way whatever the growth of the Roman Catholic Church? A.—I will.

Q.—Will you give all your influence to maintain the great principle of our general unsectarian free-school organization? A.—I will.

Marsh.—It is well, and I willso report to my superiors.

organization? A.—I will,
Marsh.—It is well, and I willso report to my superiors.

[While the Marshal is making his report his assistants will prepare the candidates for admission.]

The Marshal having examined the applicants, will appear before the President's deak, and, having saluted the President; I find there are in attendance [givug the number] applicants for admission to our Brotherhood. The worthiness of each has been tested under oath, and they are found willing and prepared.

President—Then let them be conducted within the Council for initiation, and, during the ceremony, let the most profound order and decorum prevail; for the future userulness of these our new members will in a great measure depend upon the impression created upon their minds upon this occision.

The Marshal then passes to the anter-com, and, everything being in readiness, he approaches the inner door and gives the alarm. The Inside Sentinel responds, and says:

I. S.—What is the cause of this alarm?

Marshal—Citizens who, having been duly elected and examined, desire admission to our Brotherhood.

I. S.—Mr. President; the Marshal announces citizens who, having been duly elected and examined, desire admission to our fraternity. Admit them.

As they enter, the President calls up the Council,

President—They are wescome to our reacher mit them.

As they enter, the President calls up the Council, and, while they are making the circuit of the room, the Council shall sing the following.

ODE.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
'the I sing.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.
Our fathers' God I to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing:
Long ray our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King!

Great God, our King!

The applicant will be marched in single file till the head of the column reaches the President's desk; they will then halt, and the Marshal will address the President thus:

Marshal—Mr. President, these citizens ask for admission to our Brotherhood. They have been duly elected according to the rules of the Order.

Pres.—Have they proved themselves worthy?

Marsh.—They have, under the solemn obligation of our oath.

our oath.

Pres.—Then conduct them to our Vice-President, that he may, will still greater scrutiny, test their sincerity; and, should they in good faith adhere to their resolution of loyalty to the rules and obligations which units us, I will, in the presence of the brethran here assembled, initiate them into full fellowship.

The applicants will then be marched around the room to the Vice-President's desk, in front of which they will be placed in position.

Marsh.—Mr. Vice-President, I have the honor to present to you these applicants for admission to our Brotherhood. They have each of them, under the solemn obligation of their cashs, after full knowledge of the objects of our organization, expressed a desire to be admitted into full fellowship with us. They now await any further test of their sincerity which the rules of the Order require you to apply.

Vice-Pres.—Citizens, the duty now devolves upon me to further test you in regard to the important step you are about to undertake.

You have been informed that the objects of this

respondence between lodges is conducted in cipher.

The commission of the organizer for this city was, omitting the name, as follows:

Te all shehm if may concern: Know ye by this commission that by virtue of the power vested in us by the Samate of the Western States, we hereby constitute and appoint — of — a County Deputy for the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and confer upon him full authority to inlitate proper persons into the secrets of the O. A. U., and establish Councils of our fresternity within and for the aforesaid city and county, to supervise and instruct the same sense surf for the advancement and good of the Order, and in secordance with its laws and regulations. Given under our hands this light day of June, 1872.

D. D. Western States.

The following is a full reprint of THE WORLING BOOK which is furnished to each Council upon formation. It will be noticed that it differs in many important particulars with the alleged copy printed in the New York Herald. Upon a comparison it is evident that the writer of the article in that paper had seen the book, but that he had to rely greatly upon his memory in detailing the form of initiation, etc. A great many saterisks cocur in the working book, the meaning of which is communicated to each new member. Most of those are filled in.

OFFICERS STATIONS.

The President County opposite; the Chaplain on the right of the President in the charge of the outer door of the Council Room, on the right and left of the chair. The Marshal, Arstant Marshal, Treasurer, Inside Sentinel has charge of the outer door of the Council Room, on the right and left of the chair. The Marshal's contile the of the Fresident, Secretary and Treasurer county the corners of the Council Room, on the right and left of the chair. The Marshal's county the corners of the Council Room, and formed and the following articles is an alar, the Flag of our Union, and the policy of the president—Them we willingly receive you into door of the Council Room should be furnished with the contentiation

with the duties you owe to yourself, your country, or your God?

Ans.—I will.

Ques.—Will you unite in and subscribe to any lawful deed which the constituted authorities of this Order may deem expedient?

Ans.—I will.

Ques.—Are you willing to answer affirmatively all these questions upon oath or affirmation?

Ans.—I sun.

Vice-President—Then we willingly receive you into full membership.

The candidates will then be marched around the room, and formed in a haif circle in front of the altar, upon which will be placed an American flag and an open Bible. If practicable, let all the lights be extinguished except one placed upon the altar.

Ques.—Flace your right hand upon the Holy Bible, and with stern determination to perform a faithful soldier's duty in this holy war, repeat the following obligation:

and with siern determination to perform a faithful soldier's duty in this holy war, repeat the following obligation:

OBLIGATION.

I, ——, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, do solemnly promise, declare, and swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the State of ——, that I will keep inviolate the secrets of this organization; that I will nobey its Constitution and laws; I will not knowingly vote for, recommend, for, nor appoint, nor assist in electing or appointing, a Roman Catholic or any person sympathising with the Roman Catholic Church, to any political office whatever; that I will oppose all attempts to use the public fund for any sectarian purposes whatever, and will ever maintain the great principle of our general unsectarian free-school organization; and, in my political action, will ever be governed by the lawfully declared will of the majority of my brothers; that I will support and maintain the cardinal principles of this Order; that I will never initiate or be witness to the initiation of any person to membership in this Order, unless at a regular meeting of a duly chartered Council, unless permitted by competent authority so to do; that I will never neveal or betray any secret that may be intrusted to me by a brother of this Order; that I will never neveal or other mysteries of this Order, whereby any knowledge of it, or of any of its semanters, may be made known to the initiated. All thus I voluntarily promise, I declare and swear, without hesitation or mental reservation, or any self evasion of mind whatever, so help me God.

President—Let the sight of the candidate be restored.

President—The Chaplain will now invoke the Divine

We have a sign for distress and word. The sign is made by ... At night the sign will be ... The word is ... I will now instruct you in the mauner of securing admission to a Council when in session, You will give two raps at the outer door; when the wicket will be opened, and you will give, in a whisper, to the Outside Sentinel, the word ... This will admit you to the outer room. You will then give four raps at the inner door, and to the Inside Sentinel you will give, in a whisper, the words ... This will admit you into the Council Chamber, where you will advance to the altar and there salute the President with this sign ... He will respond ... After which you will take your sest. On entering or retiring when the Council is in session you will salute in the same manner. Should the President be engaged on your entering or retiring, you will salute the Vice-President.

The notice of a special meeting, in an emergency, may be given by pleces of paper in the shape of a — printed or cut, and posted or scattered on the floor or pavement.

CKARGE.

Davement.

CHARGE.

If pressed for time, the President may dispense with reading the whole or any part of this charge, at his discretion.

President—Citizens and brethren—It should be a rection.

President—Citizens and brethren—It should be a great political emergency that calls for a secret organization of the electors of a free peopla. But are not the moral and political surroundings of our State and nation at the present time of such a character as to fully justify this comfidential organization? You have thought upon and deplored the utter demoralization of the hitherto dominant political parties; the alarming disregard of all fitness for any public trust that marks their designation of party candidates for office; the shameless attempts to conclists and secure the Roman Catholic vote, and this at the expense of all public morals, civil order, personal safety, and religious integrity. The call for this organization was made by the repeated emissaries of the Roman Catholic Church to corrupt our elections and destroy our public school system. In obedience to this call a few devoted men, with linked hands and patriotic hearts, reared this organization as the sanctuary of political rights, law, and order. The Roman Catholic opulation of this country being the subjects of a foreign Prince, and with their considences under the course of the Priesthood, it is impossible that they should be in sympathy with this Government; and this fact each passing wear only demonstrates the mere clearly. It is thus that the Roman Catholic population of the tops and the priesthood, it is impossible that they should be in sympathy with this Government; and this fact each passing wear only demonstrates the mere clearly. It is thus that the Roman Catholic population, and a wake end them to the paris of the hour. To be free politically was the boon for which our faiters fought; to be free morally, socially, and politically is the exalted aim of our brotherhood.

cally was the boon for which our fathers fought; to be free morally, socially, and politically is the exalted aim of our brotherhood.

The emancipation of our country politically from the dominance of more than servile aggression, to rescue it from the political control of the Roman Catholic power, is the object of our organization.

Such is our mission, brethren; and to its noble philanthropy and true patriotic activity we now welcome you, with the fraternal yow upon your lips, which I trust you may ever keep in mind.

You will now proceed to the Secretary's desk, and, after signing the Constitution, take your seat in this Council of the O. A. U. as accepted and esteemed members. Council of the O.

The Marshal will here, conduct the newlypifitated members to the Secretary's desk, where they
will record their names, residence, town or ward, and
occupation, and pay the initiation fee of \$1, or such
sum as each Council may determine.

CLOSING.

In closing, the President will call up the Council; a Doxology may be sung, and the following declaration made: By virtue of the power vested in me by the Legislature of \_\_\_\_\_, I now declare this Council adjourned until the next regular season, unless otherwise specially convened, of which due notice will be even.

Torm of installation can be performed by a Deputy, to whom power has been granted to organize Councils; or by the highest retiring officer present, in case of the election of new officers by a Council. The installing officer takes the President's chair, and, rapping to order, calls the officers-elect of Council No.— to present themselves for installation.

The officers-elect arrange themselves in line before the installing officer, the President directly in front, the Secretary, Marshal, and Assistant Marshal upon the right of the President, the Vice-President, Treasurer, Inside and Outside Sentinels on his left. The installing officer rises and propounds the following questions to the officers elect.

Do you, each for yourself, promise, on your honor, faithfully and impartially to perform the duties of the several offices to which you have been respectively elected by this Council?

elected by this Council?

Ans,—I do,
Do you, in like manner, promise to treat with due
respect and obedience your superior officers in this
organization, and to observe and suforce its Constitution, Rules, and Usages?

Ans.—I do.
The installing officer then calls up the Council with
three raps of the gavel and propounds with the Council
the following question: Brethren of this Council,
Do you, each and all of you, accept these brothers
for the swerzal offices to which they have been elected;
and do you promise to render them due respect and
obedience in discharging the duties of the same?

Ans.—We do.

obedience in discharging one saws: "By virtue of the Ans.—We do.

The installing officer then says: "By virtue of the authority conferred upon me, I do declare these officers for Council No.—duly installed, and the Council prepared for the transaction of business. The officers will take their proper places in the Council

officers will take their proper places in the Council Chamber."

The installing officer vacates the President's chair, and, escorting the President to the chair, shall say:

Mr. President': It is with much pleasure that I now present you with this gavel, the emblem of authority, also with the charter and secret books belonging to this Council. Let me warn you to guard these as evidences of the high confidence repeased in you by your brethren.

Invested with great honor, you have also grave responsibilities. Into your hands I selemnly commit the destinies of this Council. Be wise! Be firm! Be true! Ever remember that our high and holy mission is to uphold the great principles of the Order, and, numoved by passion or the dictates of faction, strive to make your Council a pattern of concord and namoved by passion or the dictates of factic to make your Council a pattern of con-brotherly love; so that all who see shall say, ' how good and how pleasant it is for brethren touches in unit."

A CHECKAR.

A correspondent of she New York Herald states that the following circular has been extensively distributed among those whose discretion could be depended upon:

CONFIDENTIAL.

DEAR SIE: In view of the intelerant, persistent, aggressive efforts of Romanists, their avowed determination to subvert the Government of the United States, and to destroy our civil and religious liberty, I desire to submit to you the following questions:

1. Are you a Protestant from principle and frem choice? Answer.

I desire to submit to you the following questions:

1. Are you a Protestant from principle and from choice? Answer.

2. Are you in favor of preserving constitutional liberty and maintaining the Government of the United States? Answer.

3. Do you regard Romanism as the enemy of civil and religious liberty? Answer.

4. Is it not, in your opinion, unwise and unsafe to appoint to civic, political or, military office in this country men wholower allegiance to the Pope of Rame and who have sworn to obey him? Answer.

5. Are you in favor of maintaining the principles of one general unsectarian free school organization? Answer.

6. Are you no favor of maintaining the principles of one general unsectarian purpose whatever? Answer.

7. Are you mid are of putting into office homest and true patriots, who are best qualified to fill the positions, regardless of political parties? Answer.

9. Are you willing to be governed by these principles in you future political actions? Answer.

9. Are you willing to unite with others who hold these principles, and henceforth devote yourself, your fortune, and your sacred honor to the protection and perpetuation of civil and religious liberty, and this great American Union? Answer.

10. Can you quon your sacred honor, without equivocation or mental reservation, answer all these questions in the affirmative? Answer.

11. Can you furnish the mames, ages, resideness, and occupations of civil and religious liberty, and this great American Union? Answer.

11. Can you quon he governed by the above principles? Answer.

11. Tyou are desirous of obtaining further information on the subject referred to in questions nine and eleven, please communicate with the person from whom you receive this circular, its contents, and its source, strictly private and confidential.

AT TECUMSEH, NEB.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 24.—About 5 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Divenny's saloon in Tecumseh, Johnson County, destroying ten buildings, including two saloops, a furniture store, saddler and shoe-shops, milliner's store, etc. Total loss, \$15,000; no insurance. The buildings were nearly all old frames. The fire was incendiary.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The White-Spring Farm buildings and mansion, owned by James O. Sheldon, were totally burned last night. The

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Jury in the Trial of Embry, at Leavenworth, Acquit the Prisoner.

Desperate and Fatal Attempt to Escapé by a Counterfeiter.

ostmaster Holloway's Brother Indicted at Indianapolis, Ind.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Escape by Crain, the Doomed Ku-Klux.

KENTUCKY JUDICIAL COMPLICATIONS.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 24.—It seems that the
Owen County troubles are not yet buried, but
that somebody is still ready and determined to fan the flame and keep alive the bitter spirit re sulting from the troubles. Thomas Walker, will be remembered, was one of the posse will be remembered, was one of the posse which formerly acted under the command of Willis Russell, and, while acting in the capacity of a special bailing of the United States Court. was accused of shooting George Meffort, who has since been convicted in the United States Court on the charge of conspiracy against the United States Government. Some time after the Owen County troubles, Walker was indicted in the Owen County Court for shooting Meffort. The United States Court secured his release on a writ of habeas corpus, and he was tried and acquitted by the Federal Court. Recently a civil Court again indicted. Walker for the same offense. The trial resulted in his being sent to jail by Judge McManama. The United States Marshal is now trying to secure Walker's release on another writ of habeas corpus. The writ has been issued by the United States Court, but not yet served.

EMBRY ACQUITTED.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 24.—The trial of W W. Embry, for the shooting of D. R. Anthony in May last, that has been on trial since isst Wednesday, was concluded to-day in the Crimi-nal Court. Senstor Crozie, Judge Delahay, Maymen of the town, testified in substance that Anthony was a dangerous man, and would try to ick a quarrel, and that if they were to have pick a quarrel, and that if they were to have a personal difficuity with him they would not heat-tate to me a revolver. They also testified that they would not believe him under oath if he was personally interested in a case. After delivering the charge to the jury be Judge ordered them to the jury-room, and in four minutes and a half the jury returned with a verdict of "Not guilty." Embry's friends crowded around him, and he was cheered and congratulated. It was a terrible blow to Anthony and his friends.

THE WAGES OF SIN AND DESPERATION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—The body of the man William Carter, who is supposed to have really been Frank Rivers, the notorious bank-robber, has been found in the Ohio River a short dis tance above this city. Five weeks ago this man took a most desperate chance at escape. He was being brought down to this city on a steamer from Portsmouth on a charge of counterfeiting, in custody of a Deputy United States Marshal, in the night, with his wrists manacled together. This man managed to clasp a life-preserver around his body, and, while his guard slept, to steal out and jump overboard. Of course the chances were a hundred to one against the man, but he took the risk, in the dim hope of floating to some friendly point. He lost his life, and his corpse has turned up to prove it. Rivers was last in the Illinois Penitsmiary. ance above this city. Five weeks ago this may

FALSE PRETENSES.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
EAST SAGIXAW, Mich., Dec. 24.—A young inac East Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 24.—A young man named C. W. Jenny, of Flint, was arrested in Detroit yesterday, and brought to this city, charged, on complaint of John A. Brewer and Moore Kerr, of obtaining a cargo of lumber, valued at \$5,762, under false pretenses, in July last. Jenny paid \$1,000 down at the time of purchase, and obtained credit for the balance on representations that he was worth \$20,000 and owned a lumber-yard in Chicago. f' turned out he was irresponsible, and owned no such lumber-yard, and he has been in Canada, and cluded a warrant for his arrest until yesterday. Jenny is a son of R. W. Jenny, editor of the Flint Democrat. He was held under \$3,000 bail.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—The United States Grand Jury to-day returned an indictment against Harry Holloway, Superintendent of the Post-Office, and brother of Postmaster Hollo-Post-Office, and brother of Postmaster Holloway, charging him with receiving \$2,000 from W. C. Mason in consideration of securing for Mason a contract for the repair of mail-bags, sacks, etc. As soon as Mr. Holloway learned of his iodiotement be tendered his resignation as Superintendent of the Post-Office, and in company with his attorney presented himself at the United States Marshal's office for arrest, and gave bonds for \$2,000. Mr. Holloway demands an immediate trial, and is sanguine of an acquittal.

MICHIGAN CRIMINAL ITEMS.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Disbura.

Lansino, Mich., Dec. 24.—Two brothers,
Laban and Chauncey Simons, are, in default of
bail, in the Ingham County Jail, on the charge
of slandering Almira Simons, another member
of the family.

O. B. Pickett, a furniture-drummer, has been
arrested at Ionia for forgery; \$250 was all that
he was successful in getting away with.

Profs. Gleason and Brokaw have been fined \$5
each for assault and battery upon Arthur Turner,
a pupil 15 years of age.

CONVICTED.

CONVICTED.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 24.—Dennis C. McNa-EAU CLARR, Wis., Dec. 24.—Dennis C. McNa-mara, whose trial at Chippewa Falls, Wis., for the murder of the German Krawleski was closed yesterday, was convicted and sentenced to im-prisonment for life, Judge Humphreys presid-ing. This murder was committed Feb. 24, 1874, and was caused by a quarrel over some fence-

posts.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 24.—Patrick Kanen, who was convicted of masslaughter for starving his idiot son to death, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years.

TRIED TO ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Dec. 24.—The convicted CARDONDALE, Ill., Dec. 24.—The convicted frurderer of William Spence, Marshall T. Crain, who will be hanged at Marion Jan. 21, came near making his escape yesterday. He was called to dinner, but did not answer the summons. His cell was opened, and it was found that he had cut a hole through the easiing of his cell and was in the attic outting the roof out to give him liberty. He was asked to stay awhile, and will be more closely watched hereafter.

A THIEVING COUNTY OFFICER.

MENTHIS, Tenn., Dec. 24.—Sheriff Anderson
arrived last night from San Francisco, Cal., with
A. Woodward in charge, and lodged him in jail.

How It May Be Cleared Up and the Truth Established.

New York Observer (Presbyterian).

Plymouth Church has voted to call an advisory council, to whom it will submit substantially the same questions that were before the Church Committee selected by Mr. Bescher before the case was tried in the civil court. Mrs. Moniton's proposition to accept the questions of the

all the persons with whom she had had couversation on the subject, were excluded. This
leaves one-half, at least, and perhaps more, of
the case unexamined.

2. The investigation had by a church committee, selected by Mr. Beckner himself previous to
the civil trial, being wholly ex parfe, never
afforded satisfaction to the public. However
candid and ingenuous the gentlemen were who
composed the Committee, they found no cause
for investigation, while the trial and the present
action of the church show the contrary.

3. The resolution of the church last week to
call an advisory council, that is, an ex parte
council, a council predisposed to favor the
church and the pastor, is simply a repetition of
the Church Committee investigation. It will
not have weight in the sight of the world. By
its nature it is incompetent to give an opinion
to which value is attached by those seeking impartial inquiry.

4. This is the more painfully true when the
genesis of it is considered. Mrs. Moulton asked
a matual Council to consider a certain state of
things. The church acceded to her request provided questions which it proposed should be
submitted. She accepted the questions and assented to their submission, provided certain
questions which she proposed were also admitted. Their questions did not involve the
merits of the case. Hers did. The Council,
with only the questions of the church before it,
would leave the whole case where it now is;
with her questions before it, the Council would
have the whole subject in hand, and it would be
possible to make a deliverance justly commanding the respect of the world.

5. It is not impossible to reach the truth in regard to the Beecher case. The course pursued
by the church and its pastor from the beginning
has produced the impression (right or wrong) on
the public of a desire not to have the whole
truth revealed; as if there were something yet
untold that they would not have the whole
truth revealed; as if there were something yet
untold that they would not have the whole

out of obscurity and cover the wicked with confusion.

8. With the sincere co-operation of both parties all witnesses required could be readily induced to appear voluntarily, and all the documentary testimony already on record would be in hand. All the evil to be feared has been done: the good would be to get at the real truth which is certainly attainable, and indeed is inevitable, when the faces from both sides of the house come to the light, as they have not yet.

the nouse come to the night,
yet.

It is in the interest of pure and undefiled religion at large that we ask in the name of the
Church for such an inquiry as no one-sided
Council can make. And until such inquiry is
had, the good name of the pastor of Plymouth
Church will be clouded and the zeal of the
church will thicken, not disperse it. SCIENCE VS. RELIGION.

A SKEPTIC'S REJOINDER TO HODGMAN.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Cmcago, Dec. 22.—I notice in your issue of the 21st a communication signed S. A. Hodgman, in which the writer takes Prof. Proctor to task for his "impudence" in endeavoring to "palm off as science" a batch of "doubts and uncertainties,—the vagaries of a disordered brain." He says: "The lecturer (Mr. Proctor)

brain." He says: "The lecturer (Mr. Proctor) speaks of his own doubts as to the truth of Laplace's theory. He often makes use of the word 'probably,' and tells us how," etc.

This frequent use of the word "probably" seems particularly offensive to Mr. Hodgman, and he forthwith propounds five "simple questions" to Mr. Proctor, calling upon him to answer them, and undoubtedly expecting him to prove his answers in a somewhat similar manner that a person would prove to a child that a gill that a person would prove to a child that a gill of mercury is heagier than a gill of water, name-ly, by letting the child lift them alternately. Here is one:

ly, by letting the child life them alternately. Here is one:

4. If heat is a natural property of all matter, like gravity, could it part with that property after having relained it from a past eternity, and begin to cool, cool, cool, as he says it is now doing all the time?

If heat, like gravity, is a natural property of all matter! Here is the key-note of the whole article. Starting on such false assumptions as this, the writer follows a very indefinite and exceedingly novel course of reasoning, and comes to the conclusion that there is "too little proof furnished in favor of the new discoveries."

Evidently Mr. Hodgman is a very mild specimen of that class of parsons who refuse to become acquainted with scientific subjects, and yet are always prepared to refuse (to their own satisfaction, of course) any new fact laid before them, if it should happen to disagree with their infallible convictions. And yet, strange as it may seem, these same persons will go to church on Sunday, sit in their pews, and gulp down a dish of theories, suppositions, and uncertainties, believing them truths. There is no questioning, then. Oh, no! there is no room for a question. The statements put forth by the minister do not admit of a doubt; and the word "probably," which Mr. Proctor has the good sense to use so frequently, is never found in the dogmatic assertions of the Christian religion. The moment one begins to question, he is cast out from amongst the truly elect, and branded as an intidel, a fool. "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God." Easy enough, easy enough to believe a man a fool; easier still to say it.

If these preternaturally-wise people would only take the trouble to study the subjects on which they speak, there would not be so many men making a fat living by poring over a certain Book of Fablas, endesvoring to make contradictions agree. Very respectfully, James McConmick, No. 98 Euron street.

A Const. [25.44] only a work of the complete o

ing act with imprisonment not less than five nor more than tou years.

A ROBBER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 24.—George Proscott, who robbed a farmer at the Oneida House in this city last week, was captured at LaGrange, Ind.

PROBABLE MISTAKE.

HAYANA, Dec. 24.—Careful inquiry fails to confirm the report that Tweed is in this city.

THE BEECHER CASE,

How It May Be Cleared Up and the Truth Established.

New Fork Observer (Presbyteriam). praver-gauge,
If the lapse of more than eighteen cent

Furth Established.

Plymouth Church has voted to call an advisory council, to whom it will submit substantially the same questions that were before the Church Committee selected by Mr. Beacher before the case was tried in the civil court. Mrs. Mounton's proposition to accept the questions submitted by her, and to lad the questions submitted by her, and to lay them all before a mutual council, was not acceded to by the church.

At this moment there is a probability that no Mutual Council will be called, but two ex parte Councils may be.

We think we can say some things on this subject without giving just offense to any, that have not yet been said, and which ought to be said in the interests of the Church of Christ, of truth and of society.

1. The case has never yet been investigation, the persons with whom she had had couverant attion of the subject, were excluded. This leaves one-half, at least, and perhaps more, of the case unexamined.

2. The investigation had by a church committee, key found no cane for investigation, while the trial and the present action of the church show the contrary.

3. The resolution of the church has week to call an advisory council, that is, an exparte council, a council predisposed to favor the church and the pastor, is simply a repetition of the Church show the contrary.

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3. The resolution of th

3. Again, if the body of our globe was once in a state of fusion,—a melted liquid mass, as the theory claims,—let the Professor explain why, in the process of cooling, the heavier materials, as gold, silver, lead, etc., did not settle to the bottom, in obedience to the law of specific gravity. That law, as we know, while it leaves the lighter substances to float near the surface, must ever draw the heavier bodies towards the bottom, or nearer the centre of attraction. This is readily understood. If, for example, we let fall various substances into water, we know that anything lighter than water will float on its surface, while the heaviest bodies will sink deepest. But the Nebular Hypothesis is in entire contravention to this law. The heaviest masses are found near the surface, as gold, lead, and other substances; while graniterock, which is seven times lighter than gold, is found below them all. And yet the theory maintains that all these substances were, at one time, a melted figurd mass. How is this reconciled with that unvarying law of Specific Gravity? Why didn't the gold sink away down 10,000 fathome below the granite-rock, where the covetous eye of mortal man could never have discovered it? below the granite-rock, where the covetous eye of mortal man could never have discovered it?—and then all this toil and exaction of sprit to obtain it might have been avoided forever. I would like to have this problem explained.

S. A. HODGMAN.

THE NEBRASKA GRANGE Special Disputch to The Chacage Tribune. Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 24.—The Hon: Chu

Howe was yesterday elected Grand Master of the State Grange, vice W. E. Porter, whose term had expired. Mr. Howe is at present a member of the Legislature, and a prominent politician and Granger. The Philadelphia parties who made the recent shipment of fresh beef to Europe have received word that it reached Liverpool in good condition Another shipment was made to-day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Coconine
is an invaluable ramedy for

DANDBUFF.

Boston, Oct. 30.—I have used less than a bottle.
The dandraff, and the irritation which caused it, have entirely disappeared, and my hair was never before in so good condition.

BALDNESS.

A. A FULLER.

Borrow, Nov. 24.—I have used the contents of one bottle, and my baid pate is covered all over with young hair, about three-eighths of an inch long, witch appears strong and healthy, and determined to grow.

D. T. Manwis. CHROAGO, May 12, 1871.—Since the recent use of your "Cocoaine," my previously baid bead has been covered by a luxuriant growth of hair. I had always esteemed your preparation as a dressing, knowing many persons who regarded it very highly as such, but nover before knew how valuable it was as a restorative, J. G. Lawn.

J. G. Lawn.

Crent Blessing !—Dr. H. Heiter, Berrien Springs, Mich., says Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial has "proved a great Benefactor to the Bace." Certain Cure for all Diseases of the Lungs. Excellent Tonis for the Blood. Best Remedy ever known for Coughs, Colds, Diphtheria, Catarth, Sore Throat, and Consumption!

An Established Remedy—"Brown's Bronchisi Troches "are widely known as an establish-ed remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitts, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs.

PANTALOONS.

CASH versus CREDIT. CHICAGO PANTS WAREHOUSE,

MABEY & PRALL, Morchant Tailors,
(FROM LONDOM.)

The CHICAGO PANTS are warranted all wool, well shrunk, well triumed, newwat goods, best workmanship, perfect fit,

510 & 512 WEST MADISON-ST

\$9.00 A PAIR. STOVES.

STOVES! Why will you shiver and freeze when you can buy a nice base-burner for \$15? The best amortment of Stoves at the lowest prices in the city. JOHN D. MACLEAN,

308 State-st., Chicago. WILSON & EVENDENS OIL TANKS, MEASURING PUMP, 47 & 49 West Lake St.

CHINGA.GO.

Manufacturers of EVENDEN'S WOOD-COVERED CANS



### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Diminution of the Movement of Currency to the Country.

Active Demand for Loans---New York Exchange Weak.

The Produce Markets Steadier --- Preparing for the Holidays.

Breadstuffs Quiet --- Provisions Moderately Active.

#### FINANCIAL.

The approach of the holidays has made more notice-nible the decrease in the orders from the country for currency which other causes had already produced. The demand from city and country sources for loans continues pressing, and the loan market is working ighter. A considerable amount of nears is falling due continues pressing, and the loan market is working tighter. A considerable amount of paper is failing due at this strop, and much of it is renewed. This is particularly the case with country paper. There has been a concerted movement among the country people to hold their produces and stock from market, and this has had its influence in enhancing the country need for funds. In addition, the west weather has made the roads bad, and made difficult the marketing of what products were for sale. The tightening of the loan market is seen in the East as well as for the Counter business of the banks was light for the closing day of the week's business.

Rates of discount at the banks were \$6,10 per centified. There is less accommodation for outside borpowers.

ness on the street was quiet. Bates were 6@18

clearings of the banks fo	r the week :	
Dute.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	4,394,433,94	\$ 303,454.70
Tuesday	8,787,930,85	450,783.17
Wednesday	8,603,297,51	321,331,92
Thursday	3,586,653.32	290,890,71
Friday	3,316,138,31	279,968,38
Saturday (Holiday)	********	
Total	18,688,453,93	\$1,655,428.88
Corresponding week last	10 000 011 69	7 400 000 00

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN COMPANY. We understand that there is a movement on foot to induce its creditors to put the Commercial Loan Company into bankruptcy. Before they take this step the creditors should instruct themselves by studying the history of cases that have gone through the bankrupt court. They will find that six to nine months often clapse before any dividends are declared, and the court. They will find that six to wine mouths often elapse before any dividends are declared, and the amount of wastage, shrinkage, and estage of assets is too great to be viewed with equanimity. If the assets of the Commercial Loan Company are such as they are represented to be, a handsome cash dividend can be paid next week, if no red-tage is allowed to interfere. The wise course for the wreditors of the Company to pursue is to agree upon the appointment of some first-class man as Receiver, and insist that he shall divide the proceeds of the available issets at once.

This policy should be pursued to the end. The assets should be realized upon and divided with the greatest possible dispatch. All that the Company own belongs tors, and they should get it with the lea

PASSIBILITIES OF OUR EXPORT OF COTTON GOODS. The export question was enlivened by the return of one of our explorers from the other side, who is entirely as to the possibilities. He confined his observations to Manchestes and London, being convinced that as our goods could now be sold there at a mail profit, it was a natural consequence that they, winds sail in further markets all over the world at a better profit. He has brought a good many sample orders. Chinix patterns have been ordered by shippers in Manchester to be sent direct hence to Jamaica and Barkados, and brown sheetings to be sent to pers in Manchesier to be sent direct hence to Jamaics and Bartadoes, and brown sheetings to be sent to Africa, while for England one firm alone is prepared to make a beginning with 20,000 pieces a month of brown shirtings. The prices will have to be figured down very closely, but it is worth while considering whether we cannot affard to export at the barest profit, or even no profit at all, in order to relieve the home market. The British buyers express a want of confidence in the stability of the present movement, insigning it is a flash in the pan consequent on unusually large accumulations of stocks, and that they might not be sure of a regular amply were they to enjer more largely into the trade. Were they satisfied about this and that we would only be too glad to keep our mills running and supply any amount they might feel disposed to take, there would be more readiness to take hold of our goods. For their merits are freely acknowledged. They are warm in praise of the excelent materials we offer. Eyen in chicoces the use of "dressing" is prevalent abreed, while the use of a large proportion of Surets and Egyptian short stable cotton verders their novelection, and chaster this envelopment.

a yard, and could still be sold at that price sym if cotton went up 50 per cent! But cotton is the smallest part of such stuff. Again, wide goods are preferred to ours, as saving labor and expense in the making up. This seems reasonable, and if we setablish the market, of course we can and will oblige our customers in this respect. The idea of a convention of manufacturers, first promulgated in these columns, is regarded on the other side as the only authoritative way of settling the matter to their satisfaction as to whether they can depend on a continuance of the trade. Perhaps a mutual council of Americans and British manufacturers and shippers would be a still better idea. A little international "wining and dining" on a matter of such grave import to the mercantile interests of both nations would undoubtedly result in some amicable arrangement which would be highly benedicial to all parties. At the same sime export, like everything else, suffers from the first of a specie basis for our transactions. Foreigners will not take the trouble to bother with our fluctuating currency, nor if they were willing to take trouble would they risk the gambling which is insepershle togsuch a detectable state of things.—New York Journal of Commerce.

GOVERNMENTS.

The same of succession where the same	
United States 5-20s of \$5	31536
5-90s of '65-January and July	11936
5-30s of '67-January and July 12134	121%
8-20s of '68-January and July 191%	122
10-404	117
United States new 5s of 31	
Cimed States new os of St	116%
United States currency 6a, ex int 121%	*****
GOLD AND GEESNBACKS.	ME THE CHARLE
Gold was 112%@113%.	E-07. 31 25 52 3
	SUPERIOR CORE
Greenbacks were 88% @88% on the dollar	5-375, x+6x/3
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.	Mary Subsection
	4.4.4
Bid.	A sired.
Chicago City 7 Wet, bonds 104 1/2 & int.	
Chicago City 7 @ ct. sewerage, 104% & int.	
Chicago City 7 Wet, water loan, 104 % & int.	********
Cook County 7 2 ct. bonds 104 % & int.	
West Park 7 & ct. bonds	97 & int.
North Chicago T & cf. bonds	or 10 mile
(Lincoln Park)	95 & int.
(minorin z ara)	no a mr.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Gold opened at 113% and sed at 113, all the sales of the day having been at these figures. Hates for carrying, 1, 8, 216, 2, and 314

Governments firmer, and a fraction higher.
Railroad bonds quiet and strong.
State securities dull.
Stocks opened weak and lower, declining ½ to 1½,
Western Union and Lake Shore leading the decline.
At the close the market was firmer, and advanced ¾ @
½, closing steady at the improvement.
The transactions aggregated 84,000 shares, of which
6,000 were Pacific Aini, 30,000 Western Union, 34,000
Lake Shore. Capitalists were offering money to-day
for sixty days at 6,67 per cent.
The Cotton Exchange has adjourned until Tuesday;
the Stock, Gold, and Produce Exchanges until Monday.

weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, de-\$1,829,000; specie, increase, \$654,100; iszai-s, decrease, \$1,198,300; deposits, decrease, \$3,-cfreulation, decrease, \$17,500; reserve, in-\$364,600.

Customs receipts, \$1	18,000
The Amistant Treasu Bearings, \$55,000,000	Per diabermed 4111 one
Pry-goods imports fo	or the mont seen one
search excession of	Alkers' bills, 488/24921/
upone 81	FMENT BONDS.
upons, Wf	19% 10-40s, coupon11
upons, 481	22%
stern finion Tal .	STOCKS,

76	New 56 116%	the wheat man
upon 10	10-40s, regular 1163/ -	On the let of
Warness 119%	10-40s, coupon 117%	bushes of wh
		and make har
bupons, 48122 %	1	the canal and
		here and West
CLUTH Union Tel Sole		of which fully
cific Mail	Rock Island 1833	
ariposa	St. Paul 34 %	parties here.
ariposa pfd 1001	on Paulicensesses 36 %	and Chicago 1,
dams Express 1001	St. Paul pfd. 65½ Wabash 334	els bere and n
ella-Fargo	Mausell 3%	this season eve
merican Express	madage prd.	one-half to fiv
S. Express	Fort Wayne 5	least, below th
AW York Court 1	Terre Haute 5	In Great B
de Central 103 K	Terre Haute pfd 2014	There were at
THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND	Cuicago & Asion 97	of wheat in L
rie pfd	Chicago & Alton pfd . 103%	holders there.
	Ohio & Mississippi 15%	and upwards r
10him Pide	Del., Lack, & West, 11934	markets to-day
ichigan Central 89	Atlantie & Pacific Tel. 18	
Hame .	a die de la	an advance.

Clev. & Pittsburg. 89 U. P. bonds... Northwestern pfd. 543 U. P. land-gran Northwestern pfd. 543 U. P. sinking-f C., C., C. & I. ..... 58 Tennessee fs, old.... 40%
Tennessee, new..... 38
Virginia 6s, old..... 38 REAL ESTATE.

18,000 Dec. 23... rving place, 194 4-10 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 25x123 6-10 ft, with improvements, dated orii23 6-10 ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 24.

C st, 135 ft w of Southport av, s f, 150x120 ft, dated Dec. 24.

Wood st, 149% ft n of Nineteenth st, e f, 149% x200 ft, dated Dec. 13.

North LaSaile st, 235 ft s of Eugenie st, e f, 25 x115 ft, dated Dec. 23.

South Water st, 42 ft w of Clark st, n f, 38x70 ft, dated Dec. 24 (Samuel L, Brown to William S, Johnston). 1,600

#### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning; the corresponding date one year ago wa

CANDEL BOX	RECEIPTS.		SHIPS	SHIPMENTS,	
os dienas	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	
Floor, bris					
Wheat, bu	52,090				
Corn, bu,	66,500				
Oats, but					
Bye, bu	2,184			*******	
Barley, bu	9,640			****	
Grass seed, the.	42,943				
Flax seed, fla	367,498	********	112,259		
Broom-corn, the	65,600				
Cur'd meats, the	239,990		1,462,097	*****	
Boof, bris	449		126		
Pork, bris					
Lard, Ds					
Tallow, Ibs	31,457		60,000		
Butter, Tos			83,750		
Dressed hogs.	677		494		
Live hors, No.	15,519				
Cattle, No	1,887		9 900		
Sheep, No					
Hides, Be					
Highwines, bris					
Wool, Ibs		ice amenda	95,510		
Potatoes, bu	1.090	A condition			
Lumber, No ft.			1,033,600		
Shingles, No			955,000		
Lath, No.			23,000		
Salt, bris		********			
Poultry, lhs	195.751				
Poultry, coops.					
Game, pkgs					
Eggs, pkgs			270		
Cheese, bus					
G. apples, bris.					
Hay, tons		********			
may, tond	4001.		11		

Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city con-Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city con-sumption: 7,563 bu wheat, 895 bu oats, 450 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Friday moraing: 2 cars No, 1 spring, 77 cars No, 2 do, 39 cars No, 3 do, 18 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (137 wheat); 11 cars high mixed corn, 20 cars No, 2 do, 54 cars No, 3 do, 27 cars rejected do (112 corn): 7 cars white oats, 2 cars No, 2 do; 5 cars re-jected do (14 oats); 1 car No, 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do: 6 cars No, 2 barley, 5 cars No, 3 do, 6 cars re-jected do, 1 car no grade do (18 barley). Total, 284 cars, or 107,000 bu. Inspected out: 10,185 bu wheat, cars, or 107,000 bu. Inspected out : 10,195 bu wheat, 7,848 bu corn, 1,273 bu cats, 701 bu rye, 3,249 bu

The following were the receipts and shipments of

dated :	garden grant	r mglikking
Dec. 24,	Dec. 18,	Dec. 26,
Receipta- 1875.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls 51,987	\$9,585	50,041
Wheat, bu	416,049	307,130
Corn, bu396,071	193,936	291,880
Oats, bu	80,646	111,765
Rye, bu 11,141	12,846	6,912
Barley, bu 90,640	98,089	55,570
Dressed hogs, No 4,460	2,877	11,414
Live hogs, No 109,617	151,173	96,617
Cattle, No 8,830	18,143	9,475
Flour, bris 48,865	47,663	48,005
Wheat, bu 91,776	78,955	56,916
Corn, bu	76,096	121,345
Oats, bu 60,773	61,496	25,356
Rye, bu 2,528	2,416	4,050
Barley, bu 42,730	35,701	37,843
Dressed hogs, No 4.481	1,001	10,329
Live hogs, No 10,871	10,529	18,123
Cattle, No 4,081	6,871	3,683
The Board of Trade will hold	no session t	o-day, or

on Saturday next. During the other five business days of next week there will be no business transacti after a quarter past 1 o'clock in the afternoon. In New York it is only the buyers who have adjourned over for the holidays.

A petition was circulated yesterday on 'Change, ask-

A petition was circulated yesterday on 'Change, asking the Directors of the Board of Trade to appoint a
committee to investigate the subject of raffroad discrimination against Chicago.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and steadier, there being but little change in
prices, except in barley, which was heavy. There
were few new features in any of the markets, but the
wet weather was unfavorable to outdoor exercises, and
joid to some extent against the buying of holiday
goods. In produce circles there was little new trading, but a good many old deals were settled up, and
lots of grain and provisions arranged for to be carried There was but little movement in dry-goods circles,

the weather being adverse to an active trade. Prices remain as previously quoted. The grocery market was dull in most departments and active in none. With the exception of Rio coffees, which were quoted a 1/2 lower than Thursday, the range of prices was the same as last given. Sugars were easy. Other lines remain comparatively steady. The putter and cheese markets were without new features. Dried fruits were in moderate request and were quoted unchanged. Fish remain dull, and for herring and salmon lower quotations are given. The situation of the leather, bagging, coal, and wood markets was the same as pre-

hipments were larger than on former days of the shipments were larger than on former days of the week, but trade in the aggregate is small, though probably up to expectations. The wool, seed, hide, and broom-corn markets were unchanged. Hay was duil and week, but only timothy was quotably lower, and that declined owing to the withdrawal of the Stock-Xark patronage. A fair retail trade in green fruits was reported notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, and sound stock brought recent prices. Poultry and game were duil and weak, some varieties of the latter being considerably lower.

ing considerably lower.

THE SITUATION IN WHEAT. The New York Bulletin has the following:

The New York Builetin has the following:

There has been for a long time a combination among grain merchanis to control the stock of prime spring wheat in this country. This action was originally based upon the theory that the excessive amount of damaged wheat in the United States and Europe would create a stronger demand than usual for the prime, and enable the holders of the latter to dictate terms to the buyers, and that it would be a more easy task to control it because of the reduced amount. Upon this hypothesis the larger dealers here, in Liverpool, and the West, commenced buying No, I and No, 2 wheats about as soon as the new crop began to be offered, both bere and in the West, and continued their purchases up to the close of navigation, except for about one month, during the height of the excitement and the consequent reaction in September. In order to secure all that was coming forward, much was bought in the West, and at higher than relative current values here, so that the prime spring wheat is New York cost on an average fully loc above an export tasks at the timesi was received, while this basis oas since been gradally receding, and the cost of the wheat accumulating with the stock, until the dealers interested were in so far there was no retreating, and nothing left but to hold the stock and take the enormous arrivals of the season.

This bring us to the present time, and shows the

prings us to the present time, and shows the which led to the present congested condition of at markets of this country and Gress Britam, ist of December, there were about 7,50,000 of wheat in New York and Brooklyn stores he harbor. About 1,00,000 more is frozen in land river, but is comed by the same parties twest. There were in Buffalo over 2,500,000, I'ully one-half is to come forward by rail to here. Milwaukee had about 1,400,000 bushels, and 1,305,000 bushels, making 20,000,000 bushels, and near by, which is the largest amount at meter held in New York. Of this amount, to five-sighths is more or less damaged, or, at

Upon these antagonistic theories the wheat markets of this country and Great Britain rest, the dividing line being drawn between prime and soft, or low grade wheats. It is plain that the latter has carried thus far this season, and that while here has been very little margin secured by those who have operated in poor wheats, therey has been an absolute and quite heavy less sustained by those who have held No. I and 2 spring, except upon the excitement and activity early in the season, where parties sold out before the reaction set in and stagnation settled over the whole market. It is true that most holders of prime wheat have not accepted the loss to any great settent, but have rather held until the markets of this country and Great Britain should react. So far, this hope has been wholly delusive, for the recovery seems more doubtful with the developments of each week. Instead of working clear of poor stock, the markets of both countries seem to be still oversupplied with this cheap wheat, which cannot be moved without an and do, and probably will use the offerent wheats by a decline in the latter of a marked character suit they more nearly approximate the values of the former.

Highs are is the point upon which the marret hings and must turn either downward or upward. All the prospects, there seems at present to be a prepondershoe of chatrees in favor of the former tend-noncy. This is evident from the continued large supply of soft wheat, both at points of consumption and sources of supply in the United States, Great Britain, and most parts of the Continent. At the same time there is a continued disposition, and even desire, to work off these poor wheats as fast as possible without breaking values to renthless of sold as a second in working of their stock of good earlier, and before the poor first and leaving the ultimate solution of these poor wheats are solved to work off these poor wheats are should lower current nominal values, the relations of the two kinds of wheat are worked. For any well where the pro

PROVISIONS. BOG PRODUCTS—Were less active in the aggregate, with little change in prices, though the general tone of the market was easier. Hogs were dull at unchanged prices, with buyers holding off, but the result of that policy during the past week has been that fewer hogs have been sent in, the receipts for yesterday being estimated in the morning at only 8,000 hand, the falling off being, however, partially due to the approach of the Christmas holiday. The backwardness of country shippers of hogs, and the fact that prices at the Stock Yards have not given way to the extent expected, caused a rather firm feeling in the product early, but the market eased off afterwards, and the closing prices were almost precisely the same as twenty-four prices were almost precisely the same as twenty-four hours previously, except on future meats, which were

14	Since Nov. 1, 1875	781,63
17	Same titne, 1874	935,551
75	Same time, 1873	990,281
	Same time, 1872	623,788
05	STOCKS-The following are the stocks of	nork and
16	lard in this city, with comparisons :	4.4.90
45	Purk, bela, 1	ard, tea.
56	Dec, 24, 1875 30,600	12,380
50	Dec. 18, 1875 20,630	11,156
43	Dec, 11, 1875 9,868	8,683
28.	Dec. 4, 1875 2,844	7,018
23	Nov. 27, 1875 900	5,175
83	Nov. 20, 1875 1 6.6	4,200
an	Nov. 18, 1875 975	4,679
200	Nov. 6, 1875 2,500	2,550
sd	Dec. 24, 1874	48,850
BCE	RECEIPTS AND SETPMENTS-The following	figures

WHEAT—Was rather more active, and steadier, averaging about the same as at the close of Thursday's trading. Liverpool was unchanged, and there was no particular variation from the recent record in New York, though buyers had "adjourned till Monday;" they have done luttle or nothing for a week past. Here the receipts were moderate, with an apparent accumulation of about 170,000 bin no our stocks in store during the week. There was, however, a fair speculative demand here, both on local and outside account, a good many parties wishing to close up their transactions as to have no responsibilities during the holiday week. This kept the market comparatively steady, though it was whispered around that some capitalists had sold out the previous day, tired of the proapect. The shipping demand was light. Some little feeling was manifested in reference to the assertions that the better grades of wheat are hot as good as in former years, and the statement was branded as unqualifiedly fails. We have several times stated the trouble to be that the lower grades are not to be depended upon, and that they are called Chicago No. 2 in New York, It is not probable that wheat which is graded mean as no probable that wheat which is graded mean as No. 2, or better, will spoil by Jath.

A thingles of track.

Olis—The oil trade remains de movement in serson, but all olis less neglected. Quotations remains less neglected.

ordinary keeping; but the fear of it has made capita shy, and it is now difficult to sell any grade except for

See delivered; 22,000 bu by sample at 346,380 on track; and 4,400 bu do at 376,380 free on board. Total, 62,200 bu.

OATS—Were very quiet, and there was no appreciable change in prices. The option department was nearly lifeless, and, aside from the filling of a few small orders with samples, little was done in cash. Seller the month was quoted at 29%c, January at 366,39%c, and rejected was nominal at 266,33%c. Cash No. 2 sold at 29%c, and melected was nominal at 266,33%c. Oash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 at 29%c; 2,400 bu by ample at 22,633c; and 6,000 bu do at 22,635%c, free on board. Total, 14,000 bu.

RYE—Was quiet at 68c for No. 2, and 656,66c for samples, delivered. Seller the month sold at 5 c. Seles include 5,400 bu No. 2 at 86c; 1,000 bu by sample at 666,65c, delivered.

HARLEY—Was moderately active, but weak under heavy offerings of each, the longs being anxious to close out, and prices averaged 1611/cc lower. The shorts for this month were buying in or changing into the longer options, and some were disposed to put out new deals for the future, in expectation of a further recession of values, as it begins to look as if the speculators, who have so long kept the market up, were going to let it take its own course, in which event it is thought that prices are likely to recede to a point where consumers will begin to use Western No. 2. Seller December opened at 85c, soon felt to 22c, and closed at 81%c. January sold at 80%(36tc, and February at 806,30%c, both closing at the inside, March sold early at 80c. No. 3 in N. W. sold at 826,83c, and closed at 81%c. Samples were abundant, dult, and weak. Cash sales were reported of 24,900 bu No. 2 at 826,83c; 1,200 bu No. 3 (N. S.) at 53,853%c; 800 bu rejected (N. S.) at 37c; 1,200 bu by sample at 236,85c, on track. Total, 25,000 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS.
ALCOHOL-Was easier, in sympathy with highwines. Quotable at \$2,19.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand and steady: Choice old huri, 10@11c; hurl, 7@8%c; choice

medium, 6@70; good medium brush, \$@60; fair inside and covers, \$36@50; inferior, \$36@40; crocked, BUTTER-There was a firm market and a fairly act-

BUTTER—There was a firm market and a fairly active one, so far as good to choice table butter was concerned. Both local and outside buyers were liberal purchasers, and the day's sales fully equaled the fresh receipts. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 25@ 25e; medium to good grades, 18@25e; inferior to common, 13@17e; common to choice roll, 18@25e, BAGGING—Remains inactive and unchanged. The following quotations are furnished: Stark A, 27e; Lewiston, 25%; Montaup, 25%; Ontario, 25c; American A, 24e; Amoskeag, 24%c; burlap-bags, 4 bn, 14@15c; do, 5 bn, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do, double, 25@25c.

About the continues of the continues of the coal market. Stocks are full, and with only a limited demand to meet the market is easy at 6@10c for poor to fair, and at 11@13c for good to fancy.

COAL—Dullness continues a feature of the coal market. Orders were restricted to current needs. The range of prices remains as follows: Lehigh, \$10.50; Leckswanna, range and nut, \$10,00; do egg. \$1.50; cannel. \$7.00@8.00; Eric. \$7.00; Blassburg. \$7.00@8.00; Blaitmore & Ohio, \$4.50; Illinois, \$4.50.85,00. COPERAGE—Was quiet at \$1.00 for pork barrels, and \$1.20.13 for lard tierces, the inside being for anall sizes.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts were smaller, and few choice shipping bogs were offered, most of the stock on sale being soft. The bad weather and probability that little business would be done Christmas Day made sellers anxious to close out yesterday, and in order to do so they made slight concessions. The local cutters took the medium and soft lots at \$7.50@1.75, the cutadde for heavy. Sales: 215 head at \$7.50@1.75.

the contract seased of afterwards, agd the desired perioses were almost periodes were almost proceeding the name as twenty-four periodes were almost proceeding the name as twenty-four periodes were almost proceeding that the name as twenty-four periodes were almost proceeding a gain of 20.48 hand during in the city, beforing a gain of 20.48 hand during in the city, beforing a gain of 20.48 hand during in the city, and the city of the

beginning of the week: Carbon (standard white), 113 deg. test, 124 @124c; do lilinois legal test, 150 deg., 134 @135c; do head-light, 175 deg., 165@17c; extra winter lard oil, \$1.08@1.10; No. 1, \$1.09. No. 2, 78635c; linseed, raw, 62c; boiled, 65c; whals, winter bleached, 78 @85c; sperm. \$2.15c2.25; nestfoot oil, strictly pure, \$1.15@1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60c; 15c; turpentine, 45@4c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 15c; naphtha, common, 126 deg., 35c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was in large supply and very weak, the weather being very had for holding. The local trade was interrupted by the storm, but retailers are already loaded down with stock, and probably would not have greatly relieved the market if the day had been pleasant. Shippers were not buying. Game size was very dull and weak. Prairic chickens fell to \$4.00 per doz, owing to a heavy drop in New York and larger offerings here. A few outside orders were filled at the reduction. Chickens, dressed, \$620c; esce, dressed, \$620c; color, chickens, \$1.00@4.25; partridges, \$1.00; quait, \$1.75; wild turkeys, 13@15c; venison, saddes, 10@12c; do carcasses, 8c; rabbits, \$1.00 per doz.

SEEDS—Were quote and unchanged, except that flax was easier, under continued liberal receipts and a disposition among buyers to hold off. Sales were made at \$1.30@1.42%. Clover sold at \$7.80, and timothy was quoted at \$2.25@2.35.

SALT—Was in fair demand, and steady, at the annexed prices; Onundaga and Saginaw, fine, \$1.35; Onunda do, \$1.40; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$2.78; tairy, with bags, \$3.50; Ashton dairy per sact, \$4.50.

TEAS—Were quote the market firm, and unchanged; emedium, 45@5c; choice, 60.85%; fine, 50.66%; fines, 50.66%; choice, 70.875c; choices, 50.66%; fines, 50.66%; choices, 70.66%; choices,

SO(a85c.

WOOD—Sales of maple were at \$3,50, and of beach at \$75.50. Slabs were quoted at \$3,50,—all delivered.

WOOL—The market is very quiet. Following are the quotations: Tub-washed, prime, \$50g.52c; do, poor to good, 44648c; washed fleece, fine, good conditioned, 400452c; washed medium, do, 43645c; do, coarse, 28,40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25g. 36c; do, medium, 316,33c; do, coarse, 28,30c.

RAILBOAD FREIGHTS—Were quiet and unchanged: hanged:

Plour Grain Fourth Bulk per bel, in built, class, meats, 30,90 \$0,45 \$0,50 \$0;65 \$0;65 \$0;65 \$18 \$0 \$43\chi\$ \$48\chi\$ 98,433 130,978 80,785 Total . 8,948 17,375 2,138 2,497 1,708 2,619 613 723

CATTLE-There was a firm market for all grades of cattle, and for good to choice shipping steers there was a nominal advance of an 1, @%c. The changed tone of the market was wholly due to the meagre re-

sverage weight of the hogs was 283 Bs. The market closed firm.

No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price.
64. 342 \$7.00 22. 203 \$8.75 33 .30.0 \$8.70 60 323 6.90 30 ...203 6.75 41 .239 6.65 27 .321 6.90 41 .198 6.75 41 .232 6.65 25 .298 6.90 89 .229 6.75 49 .267 6.60 60 .335 6.90 29 .229 6.75 49 .287 6.60 60 .335 6.90 29 .225 6.75 44 .318 6.60 60 .295 6.874 100 .301 6.75 72 .381 6.65 100 .325 6.83 40 .296 6.75 42 .226 6.65 44 .418 6.85 100 .296 6.75 44 .318 6.60 60 .205 6.83 46 .226 6.75 42 .22 6.65 44 .418 6.85 100 .320 6.90 100 .335 6.90 100 .301 6.75 72 .381 6.65 100 .325 6.60 100 .295 6.65 44 .266 6.35 6.30 6.85 100 .296 6.65 45 .226 6.65 45 .226 6.65 45 .300 6.85 22 .303 6.75 110 .235 6.65 6.35 8.318 6.85 38 .313 6.70 44 .359 6.65 38 .318 6.85 38 .313 6.70 44 .359 6.65 39 .174 6.85 5.280 6.70 43 .299 6.66 101 .344 6.85 201 .350 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .344 6.85 201 .350 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .344 6.85 201 .350 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .344 6.85 201 .350 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .344 6.85 201 .350 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .344 6.85 201 .350 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .345 6.85 50 .300 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .345 6.85 50 .300 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .345 6.85 50 .300 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .345 6.85 50 .300 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .345 6.85 50 .300 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .345 6.85 50 .300 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .345 6.85 50 .300 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .346 6.85 50 .300 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .346 6.85 50 .300 6.70 60 .291 6.65 101 .300 6.60

Quotations are \$3.50\(\text{(64.00 for poor to medium, and at \$4.26\(\text{(65.25 for good to choice.}\)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 442 head; total supply for the week, 6,511. There was no market to-day. Sales of only a few odds and ends to the city trade.

Suzers and Lange—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head; total supply for the week, 18,200. The market opened dull and very slow. The quality of offerings was only fair. The demand was light; only about five cars disposed of mostly, common quality; Ohio sheep, averaging 106 Bs. at \$4.35\(\text{(c)}\); Michigan sheep, ranging from 87 to 91 fts. at \$4.37\(\text{(c)}\); Michigan sheep, and lambs, averaging 18 fts. at \$4.35\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146 fts. at \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 146\(\text{(c)}\); As \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); As \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); As \$6.75\(\text{(c)}\); As \$6.

lots of mixed Yorkers and heavy hogs. Quotations to-day: Yorkers, \$4.656.680; 1 car of extra selected at \$6.90; heavy hogs, \$6.756.690.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Braves-Receipts, 1,260, making 3,870 for four days, against 5,000 for the same time last week; no improvement in the market; sales extremely slow at 66 fe for common Texans; fair to good steers, 10.811c.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,940, making 10,400 for four days, against 18,170 for the same time last week. No change; prices quiet; market 44.67ct, common to prime very good dono sheep, 100 fts, 65cc.

SWINS—Receipts, 1,200, making 11,160 for four days, against 18,500 for the same time last week. None of-fered alive; city dressed steady at \$4.6254c; Western dressed, \$54.6834c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

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ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ALBANY.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Disputch to The Chicogo Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 250

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—21 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25e 6d; No. 2, 24s.
GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 2s 8d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 5d; elub, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s. Corn.—No. 1, 33s; No. 2, 32s 6d; new, 33s.
PROVISIONS—FORE, 67s 6d. Lard, 89s.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—2. p. m.—WHEAT—Receipts for three days, 29,000 qrs, 17,000 qrs being American.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—2. p. m.—WHEAT—Receipts for three days, 29,000 qrs, 17,000 qrs being American.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—2. p. m.—WHEAT—Receipts for three days, 29,000 qrs, 17,000 qrs being American; and unchanged; middling uplands, 6 15-16d; middling Oriesas, 7 3-16d; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 4,800 American; soles of the week, 53,000, including 4,000 for export, 5,000 for speculation, and 28,000 American; stock of all classes in port, 54,000; including 100,000 American; actual export, 1,3600, including 100,000 American; actual export, 5,000; middling 100,000 American; actual export, 5,000; middling 100,000 American; actual export, 5,000; middles, 53c, LONDON, Dec. 24—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion than the second of the second

LONDON, Dec. 24-5 p. m.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £165,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2%@2%, or %@% below the the Bank of England rate.

Consols—Money and account, 94 1-16; 6-20s of '88, 91; of '87, 97; 10-40s, 96%; new Ss. 25; New York Central, 96; Eric 1.25; explanations.

Central, 96; Erie, 13%; preferred, 28. Lineard Oil—248 9d. Paris, Dec. 24.—RENTES—62f 99c. FRANKFORT, Dec. 24.—UNITED STATES BONDS—Now n 90% about attitue on at the tority and SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 54.—Cotton—Demand fair; betaer qualities firmer, leaning to cuiside figures; sales

sginning of the week: Carbon (standard white), 115 p.550 bales; quotations unchanged, Heccipts, net, so, test, 121/61216c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 131/4 p.150; do head-flight, 175 deg., 161/6170; extra winter de dil, \$1.0831.10; No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, 786/80c; lined, raw, 62c; boiled, 67c; whale, winter bleached, 75 p. 20c; receipts, net, 63,477; gross, 72,721; exports, 58c; sperm, \$2.1562.25; neatfoot off, strictly pure, 224; coastwise, 5,335; to Great Britain, 28,846.
L561.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oll, 50c; Galvasron, Dec. 24.—Cotion quiet; insiddlings, raits, 55c; plumbago oll, 604.87c; throughting, \$2.562.20; plumbago oll, 604.87c; throughting, \$2.562.20; plumbago oll, 604.87c; throughting, \$2.562.20; plumbago oll, 604.87c; through the standard property of the continuous contin

Galveston, Dec. 24.—Cotion quiet; middlings, 12%c; stock, 88,154 baies; weekly net receipts, 20,168; gross, 20,300; exports to Great Britain, 4,667; coastwise, 8,783; sales, 14,334; MOSILE, Dec. 24.—Cotion unchanged; middlings, 12%c; stock, 71,258 baies; weekly net receipts, 19,143; gross, 19,151; exports to Great Britain, 3,610; to France, 1,705; to the Continent, 4,025; coastwise, 5,087; sales, 13,806.

asies, 13,005, Charleston, Dec. 24.—Cotton steady, with fair demand; middlings, 12%(3)30; stock, 64,699 bales; weekly net receipts, 22,763; exports to Great Britain, 13,630; to the Continent, 3,840; constwise, 4,740; sales, 10,000.
SAVANNAR, Dec. 24.—Cotion dull; middlings,

12%c; stock, 97,003 bales; weekly receipts, 28,783; gross, 29,030; exports to Great Britain, 6,281; to France, 1,627; to the Continent, 1,839; consistent

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The general market is very, quiet, but there was an improved demand for plaid prints, heavy standard sheetings standing at ruling prices, and cotton goods generally steady. Pamer cassimares in moderate demand, but other woolen goods remain sluggish. Shawis and fall skirts dull. Porsign goods continus insection.

CLEVELAND OIL MARKET.

CLEVELAND, O., Doc. 24.—Petrojoum steady, with a strong domand. We puote standard white, 110 test, at 9%c; State, 150 test, 10%c; Michigan test, 18c. WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET. WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 24.—Spirits of turper steady at \$40.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.
Pritsburg, Dec. 24.—Petroleum dull; crude, \$1.70 at
Parker's; refined, 12%c, Philadelphia delivery.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Secial Dinnels to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YONE, Dec. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat Market dull and nominal, at 980@\$1.01 for rejected spring; \$1.02 (@1.20 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.04 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.05 for No. 3 Milwaukee; \$1.18\_21.21 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.29\_01.28 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.30 (@1.32 for No. 1 spring; \$1.10\_01.35 for new and old winter red Western; and \$1.306.1.50 for white Western. winter red Western; \$1.1861.45 for do amber West-ern; and \$1.3661.50 for white Western. Rye quiet at 88630c for Western; \$3636c for State; and 50c for Canada in bond. Barley dull and heavy; sales 1,000 bu at 73674c for sail Western mixed; 5966c for new Western mixed and yellow; and 68c for new white Southern. Oats dull; sales 25,000 bu at 45649c for mixed Western and State; and 46632c for white Western and State.

Provisions—Middles firm at 10%c for city long clear. Lard steady; sales, 100 tos at 12%c for prime

callon.

GROCERTES-Sugar-Market dull and heavy; fair to

gallon.
GROCERIZS—Sugar—Market dull and heavy; fair to good refining, \$68%c; prime at \$5%c, and white Havans at \$9%@10%c. Coffee—Market quiet and nominally unchanged; Rio, 17@19%g gold, and Marscalbo 18%@20%g gold.

Tallow—Rules heavy and in limited request; country and sity are quoted at \$9% &10c.

The Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Cottos—Receipts of the week at all United States ports, 197,000 bales; has year, 163,000 bales; receipts of the sesson at all United States ports, 2,154,000 bales; has year, 102,000 bales; exports for the week, 129,000 bales; last year, 102,000 bales; stock on hand or on ship-board, not eleared, at all United States ports, 782,000 bales; last year, 997.—600 bales; stock on hand or on ship-board, not eleared, at all United States ports, 782,000 bales; last year, 187,000 bales; stock at Interior towns, 122,000 bales; last year, 187,000 bales; stock of American afton for Great Britain, 296,000 bales; last year, 400,—600 bales.

bales; hast year, 542,000 bales; stock of American affoat for Great Britain, 295,000 bales; last year, 400,000 bales.

FLOUR—Dull, and in buyers' favor; limited export and home trade inquiry; receipts, 10,000 bris; superfine State and Western, 34,5064,65; common to good extra, \$1,5063,50; good to choice, \$3,5566,00; white wheat extra, \$2,5063,7.75; extra Ohto, \$5,006,7.40; St. Louis, \$3,5569,00; Minnesota patent process, extra good to partial process, extra good to partial process, extra good to partial \$1,506,7.75; extra Ohto, \$5,006,7.40; St. Louis, \$3,5569,00; Rye Gour quiets and unchanged.

Coun-Mrat.—Quiet; Western, \$3,2563,00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and in buyers' favor; receipts, 41,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1,136,12; No. 3 do, \$1,0661,00; No. 2 Milwankos, \$1,25; No. 3 do, \$1,0661,10; vinter red Western, \$1,126,135; No. 1 spring, \$1,3061,32; rejected, nominally \$900,81,02; white Western, \$1,60,00; partial process, \$1,25; No. 3 do, \$1,0661,10; vinter red Western, \$1,126,135; No. 1 spring, \$1,3061,32; rejected, nominally \$900,81,02; white Western and \$1,20. Corn hasay and lower; receipts, \$2,000 bu; invited no grade, \$5,650. Oats dull; receipts, \$2,000 bu; mixed hower, receipts, \$4,000 bu; low mixed fee; rellow Western and high mixed, \$6,650; mixed no grade, \$5,650. Oats dull; receipts, \$2,000 bu; mixed no grade, \$6,610,00; jobbing, \$1,62,00c. Sugar firm, quiet, and heavy; fair to good renning, \$6,630; remostly—Quiet and unchanged.

Pernoustlys—Quiet; crude, 7%c; refined, 12%c; eases, 17c; naphtha, \$5,629%c.
Stratists Rexive—Quiet at \$6,63750.
Stratists—Quiet at \$6,63750.

SPANTS TUBERNIST.

LOGS.—Unchanged.

PROVINTONS.—Fork dull; new mess pork jobbing at 320.73621.00 January; February held at 230.25623.70; bid, \$20.55. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; Western long clear middles. 10%c; city do. 10%celle. Lard dull; prime steam, 12%di2 15-16c; January, 12 15-16c. BUTTER.—Dull; Western lögdle; State, 20g3le. CHARGE.—Unchanged.

WHENCY.—Dull and heavy at \$1.14%d1.13%.

WHERT—Dull and heavy at \$1.14%@1.13%.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW Molsses firm; 2008.

\$5.00 for common : fair, 40642e; prime, 43@45c; strictly prime, 48@51c; choice, 52@54c.

PLOUR.—Quiet; superine, \$1.00; XX, \$4.25; XXX, \$4.25; XXX, \$4.00\$, 75; choice, \$5.000.

COMS.—Quiet at \$30@61c.

OLIVERA ORLEANS.

HAY.—Dull; choice, \$5.000.

PROVINIONS.—PORK dull; quoted at \$21.50. Bacon—No shoulders; sides, 13@13%c; hams easier; choice augar-cured, 15%@17%c. Lard dull; choice paskers, 12%c; refined, 13%c; kegs, 13%c. Dry salt meats dull and lower on account of warm weather; \$30°; 10%c.

WHISKY.—\$1.13@1.15.

BALTIMORE.

WHISKT—\$1,13@1.15.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Western red, \$1,34@1
.35; Fennsylvania red, \$1,35@1.38. Oran dull;
Western mixed, now, \$3,6834.c. Oats dull and nominal. Bye dull at \$9,6350.

HAY—Quiet and steady; Maryland and Pennsylvanis, \$72,00623.00.

PROVINIONS—Quiet but steady, Pork, new, \$31.50.
Bulk meals—Shoulders, Se; clear rib, 10%(611c, loose; \$4,@114c packed. Bacon—Shoulders, 10@10/cc; clear rib, 13,813/c. Hann—15,4(616c, Lard dull and steady; crude, 13,613/c; refined, 13,613/c. BUTTER—Active and firm; Western extras, 2%(3)0e; firsts, 20(626).

BUTTER—Active and firm; Western extra rests, 206228c.
PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged. COFFEE—Nominally unchanged. WEINEX—Dull and heavy at \$1.14%(21.15.

Warsky-Dui and neavy at \$1.1a\(\)gail\_15.

St. Louis, Dec. 24.—Flour-Duil and unchanged.
Grain-Whest-Duil and lower to sell; No. 3 refall, \$1.40 bid,—cash: sales, \$1.45 February; No. 3 refall, \$1.25\(\)gail bid.—Corn duil and lower at \$2\(\)gail \$2.5\(\)gail bid. Corn duil and lower at \$2\(\)gail \$2.5\(\)gail bid. On the duil and drooping No. 2, \$4\(\)c cash, \$3\(\)ebid. Rye quiet and unchanged No. 2, 67\(\)c. Harley market duil; shoice Minnesota \$1.35\(\).

\$1.25.

PROVINTONS—Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats dull at 70; 10410% for for carlots. Large sales could not be made at the quotations. Green meats nominally 6%, 9%, 10610% Bacon lower at 9%, 11% 622.

WHINEX—Quiet and unchanged; \$1.11.

RECURY 78—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; cats, 5,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 24.—Flour-Dull and MILWARKEE, Dec. 28.—FLOUR—Dall and unchanged.
GRAIN—Whest steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 11,00%; hard, \$1,100%; No. 2 Milwaukee, 98c; January, 98%c; February, \$1,00%; No. 3, 83c. Corn dull and easies; No. 2, 53c. Oats quiel and steady; No. 2, 23c. Heriey strong and higher; No. 2, 99%c; No. 3, 60c. Here strong and higher; No. 1, 70c.
Phovisions—quiel and entirely nominal; mess pork, \$13,00; prime lard, 11,6613%c. Sweet-pickied hams, 10% (31c. Dry salled shoulders, 6%c loose; middles, 9%c10%c boxed.
DERSEN BOSS—Dull and lower at \$7.75.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bels; wheat, 18,006 bg.
SRIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 bils; wheat, 21,000 bg.

BESSED HOUSE-PURISHED FOR SET SHOULD BE RECEIPTS—FLOUR, 2,000 bris; wheat, 12,000 bn. Shiphenty-Hour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 12,000 bn. Shiphenty-Hour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 12,000 bn. PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 24.—FLOUR—Dull; super, 44.00 64.00; lova, Wisconsin, and Minnesota family, estairs, 45.75-66.50; Stafe, Ohio, and Indiana, 45.75-66.75; high grades, 57.40-68.50.

Grain-Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red. \$1.50-61.39; amber, \$1.40. Eye, 90c. Corn west; yallow, new, 68.650c; do old, 63.75-6c. Corn west; yallow, new, 68.650c; do old, 63.75-6c. Corn west; yallow, new, 68.650c; Weiter, Weitern, \$1.15.

Permoleum-Nominal; cruda, 194.c; refined, 12/cc. Provisions—Mess port, \$72.04. Lard, 13.613/sc. Buttern—New York State and Bradford County, 28.8c; Western, 26.250c.

CHEESE—Firm; fine Western, 124.6126.

EGGS—Freah Western, 25.63.0c.

CHEESE—Firm; fine Western, 124.6126.

EGGS—Freah Western, 25.63.0c.

CHEESE—Fresh Western, 25.63

49ck; no grade, new, 43e; dam duli and nominal.

Brax-Steady, with fair demend at ite.

Brountra-Flour, none; wheat, 13,000 bu;

20,000 bu; oata, 1,000 bu.

Surrawsra-Flour, 100 bris; wheat, 4,000 bu;

20,000 bu; oata, 9,000 bu.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—Guin.—When in mominal. Corn dull; No. 7 missed Western Scient rathroad elevator. Cata—Light dum offered at 3fc; no sales. Rye neglect quiet; 2,000 bu Canada on track at 186.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN SAIL TOA Offices, on Ctarket. (Sherman House), and of ., corner Madison of ., and of the

- Depot corner of Wells and Kingson.

Deficit, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Pengamuse and State-offer, St Clariest, southeast corner of annies Lake-st, Treasment House

1960 m. 180 m. and Chicago, Kanas City and Denser Stort Mass, Philip Depot, West Side, near Radional, bridge, Rid Officer Al Depot, and 122 Standingship.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAIL ROAD Union Depot, corner Madina and Canal-ets. Ticke of 63 South Churk-ets., apposite Sherman Huste, and at So

Day Express.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota
Express.
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night
Passenger. "5:00 p. ts. "11:00 a. ts.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.
Salest Offices, III. Claribotic, corner of Washington, Palmer
House, and at Deposit, 120 Michigan.ors., corner Mathem.
Preside desors from Experience Mathem. Laste. Arrive. 

Only line running the hotel cars to New York. KANKAKEE LINE.

rom Central Depot, foot Labord., and depot foot foots

decended. Tested after, 12t Europhysics, and a layer. Louis. Arriva. 

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND ROXONO UVE.
From Pittsburg, Clarismati & St. Louis Rathway days, on age Cincin and Carroll-str., Wast Stda. Takks often II.
Randolph-str, and al depot.

Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincin and Louis Rayrous.

Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincin and Louis Cin

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LDUIS RAILSSAN
From desert corner Clinton and Carrelleds. Was also
Tricket office, 121 Handcolph-is, and a deser-

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RALMAT.

\* Sunday excepted, § Daily. † Except Mondays. ; Except Mondays. Praint Leave from rear of Lapsellon Building and at Tourist seconds. Dayof terrary Michigan. So Only often in Character, corner of English and Character, corner of English Louve. Arrist.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAN
POL corner of Van Buren and Sherman de. School
Grand Pacific Holes.

SCALES: FAIRBANKS' SCALES
OF ALL RISSON
PAIRBANKS, MORSE & 64
111 4 151 Zahe St., Chicago

EDUCATIONAL Racine College.

Penasylvania Military Academy, Chastes, the Reopens Jan. S. Thorough instruction in Civil as Mining Engineering, the Chastes and English Branch Por circulars apply to T. A. COSGROVIA, Res. Sci. Clarket., Chirago, or to Col. THEO, HYATT, Parist P. M. A.

CONFECTIONERY

Hanging Prof. Swin

RELI

Why There Are So

The Harmony

A Minister Who

The "Standard" New View of the Rela

RETUR THE NASHVILLE CHUC Special Correspondent that perhaps more that the millsuium of good rapidly between the North and South. It the lamb lying down periendahip and harmon ligious world, and co Southern men to fill the total of yanna. churches of various presided over by Nort just the other day that who has for several ye the Central Baptist Cl called to take charg Church, Decatur, Ill.

The happiest relat

T. A. Hoys, passor o

T. A. Hoys, passor of Church and his congone of the largest, we ential in the city, and its political feelings, the Presidency of the become its pastor. His and reverence him qualities, while they pulpit.

The Second Prosbytes an entirely different of Northern citizens who the War, or of those wints, have called to the S. Young, once a brave soldier, and with history. Like many yn Tennessee, he espot edderney, and was on himself with its army, to be captured in by a drum-head cot with a number of our warfare. Those courts of dealing with such and his companious we have a sorthing that you contain the companious we have a sorthing that you have a companious with such and his companious we have a presented to the law incompanious we have a sorthing that you have a circumstance with such as a presented to the law inexpraids. the law inexerable. the law inexcrable, condemned, but Yong caped the dreadful of was then Military Got to him urgest speaks coming doom. When subject of a reprieve, friends abrupily, if parently he had traitors, and any die was with him only he was soon brought to was about to be done, edetermined to eave dread peril. He acknopasses of Yong's appey, and quietly went to prieved by Mr. Lincoln ful to see a Yong's appey, and quietly went to prieved by Mr. Lincoln ful to all the president a soon received positive would not be executed. The control of the president a soon received positive would not be executed.

to tell to every one what two weeks previous to ting of the men ne of save himself and grivat the mother of Young with the butterest sorn to Mr. Johnson's office, pathetic manner, as on for the life of her sonsign, nor let het know there was any hope thing would avert As the time grow and the dread day swift wings, the more and more poignan shadow of her former a the intended execution. good and true woman, hope as long as life ren
Johnson, as if wearie
missed her and it by as
War Department." As your son will be say was radiant, and um every feature. The information, she he anternation, she hasts sent the dispatch, and the reprieve this lift heart, and saved her death. At the close of leased frost imprisor known for the fit that it was the instrumentality than the same of the same

that it was the instrumentality the granted. Mr. Johnson kindness, for which I full meed of credit. I that such reminiscent light.

Subsequent to Mr. J. Studied for the ministion he has achieved his brethren. He is twices, and has buried to the late "unplease altogether, and aften of his flock, by whot greatly beloved, and I their esteem.

AND THE To the Editor of The Chic Guicago, Dec. 23.— Iwo letters of your cor on "Idla Ministers," on "Idle Mini some suggestions on there are scores of there are source of ters I will not deay of inference that J. T. M. theological seminaries in training more mis money should be give should cease their we cage four sheelogical. control of the Metho and Congregational ploy a large force of hundreds of students hundreds of studer bie amount invester ries, and endowmen ly for more among, white in the United Trustees comprise the most intelliging Trustees comprise the most earns oughly familiar with the presents churches, including the familiary of the presents of the company familiary in the presents of the p

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D TIME TABLE

Leave. | Arrige. ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

Lears. | Arrive.

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# Cincin# Cinc Kew York 9:15 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 1:30 a. m.

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E & OHIO RAILROAD.

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Depot corner Madison-st, and
so, 10s Clark-st., corner of Wash Legre, Arriva.

5 30 a.m. 55 30 a.m. 55 40 a.m. 55 50 a.m. 55 50 a.m. 55 50 p.m. 59 10 p.m. 50 10 p Leave. Arriva. LAND & PACIFIC RAIL ROAD arm and Sherman siz. Excharages of Pacific Holes.

Leave. 4 from 1 f

CALES: FAIRBANKS' SCALES OF ALL RINDS.

AIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

CATIONAL e College.

ammar Schoel of Racine Gailege
a session to continue till June Satri the Rev. JAMES DE KOVES.
Eactris, Wis.

Stary Academy, Chester, Panorough instruction in Civil and the Classics and English Branches, to T. A. COSGROVE, Esq., No. to Col. THEO, HYATT, Franches

The Harmony Which Prevails Among the Nashville Churches.

A Minister Who Narrowly Escaped Hanging as a Guerrilla.

Why There Are So Many Idle Ministers.

Prof. Swing on Christmas.

RELIGIOUS.

The "Standard" on the New Central Church.

New View of the Relation of the Devil to the Or

thodox Church.

RETURNING PEACE. THE NASHVILLE CRUCKES AND THEIR PASTORS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20.—There is one fact that perhaps more than all others proves that the milleuium of good feeling is taking place North and South. It is a case of the lion, and toe lamb lying down peaceably together in utter friendship and harmony. This fact is in the refriendship and narrhday. This fact is in the religious world, and consists of the calling of Southern men to fill Northern pulpits, while churches of various denominations South are presided over by Northern preachers. It was just the other day that the liev. W. G. Inman,

called to take charge of the First Baptist Church, Decatur, Ill.

The happiest relations exist between the Rev. T. A. Hoyt, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church and his congregation. The church is one of the largest, wealthiest, and most influential in the city, and is essentially Southern in its political feelings, while Mr. Hoyt resigned the Presidency of the New York Gold Board to become its pastor. His members look up to him beams its pastor. His members look up to him and reverence him for his genuine Christian qualities, while they admire his talents in the

who has for several years past been pastor of the Central Baptist Church at this place, was

and fevereened film for his genuine chartens in the pulpit.

The Second Presbyterian Church, composed of an entirely different element, that is, mostly of Northern clistens who have settled here since the War, or of those who have ever been Uniousis, have called to their pastorate the Rev. John S. Tong, osee a brave and daring Confederate soldier, and with an intensely interesting history. Like many young men of his age, born in Tennessee, he esponsed the cause of the Confederates, and with an intensely interesting history. Like many young men of his age, born in Tennessee, he esponsed the cause of the Confederates, and was one of the first to connect himself with its army. He had the misfortune to be captured in 1863, and was adjudged by a drum-head court matrial to be guitty, with a number of others, of waging guerrilla warfare. These courts-martial had but one way of dealing with such delinquents, and Young and his companious were sentenced to be hung. It was nothing that Young was innocent of the charge,—circumstances were against him, and the law inexorable. There were nine others condemned, but Young was sone of four who escaped the dreadful death: Andrew Johnson was then Military Governor of Tennessee, and to him urgent appeals were made to avert the coming doom. When first approached upon the subject of a reprieve, Joanson treated Young's friends abruptly, if not even rudely. Apparently he had no sympathy with traitors, and any death they might die was with him only a just one. But happily he was soon brought to the belief that injustice was with him only a just one. But happily he was soon brought to the belief that injustice was shout to be done, came to the rescue, and determined, to save the innocent from their gread peril. He acknowledged in his heart the justice of Young's appeal for Executive element, y, and quietly west to work to have him re-

determined, to save the innocent from their gread peril. He acknowledged in his heart the justice of Young's appeal for Executive elements, and quietly went to work to have him reprieted by Mr. Lincoln, the only person powerful to set aside the judgments of the court-martial. It did not take him long to set the matter before the President and Secretary of War, and soon received positive assurance that Young would not be executed. It was not his province to tell to every one what he had done, and for two weeks previous to the time set for the hanging of the men no one knew of the reprieve save himself and private secretary. At this time the mother of Young, whose heart was forn with the butterest sorrow, became a daily visitor to Mr. Johnson's office, and pleaded in the most pathetic manner, as only a mother could plead, for the life of her son. Mr. Johnson gave no sign, nor let her know by word not action that there was any hope whatever, or that anything would avert the impending doom. As the time grew shorter and shorter, and the dread day was approaching on swift wings, the mother's grief became more and more poignant, until she became the shadow of her former self. Three days before the intended execution she went to Mr. Johnson and made to him one of the most eloquent appeals that could possibly escape the lips of a good and true woman, who would never give up hope as long as life remained. At this time Mr. pass that could possibly escape the lips of a good and true woman, who would never give upopes a folious as life remained. At this sime Mr. Johnson, as if wearied with the subject, dismissed her and it by saying, "Telegraph to the War Department." As she left the room the private secretary followed her. She had deeply wrought upon his feelings, and worked in him the tenderest sympathy. He could no longer witness her grief and conceal from her the glad tidings that were to turn her sorrow into joy, her night into morning. When they reached the rotunds of the Capitol he said to her. "Madam there is hope; be not downcast; do as Mr. Johnson has hed by on, and your son will be saved." In an instant her face was radiant, and unsceakable Joy was visible in every feature. Thanking him cordially for the information, she hastened down into the city, sent the dispatch, and the following day received the repriver this iffect the burden from he heart, and saved her son from an ignomination dath. At the close of the War Young was released from imprisonment. It has faulty that the reprive was granted. Mr. Johnson has had allowed much distinction among his brechren. He is thorough it will be subjected the subject that was the remainisences have been brought to light.

Subsequent to Mr. Toung's imprisonment, be studied for the ministry. By diligent application he has achieved much distinction among his brechren. He is thoroughly illustration for his field, by whom he hids fair to become greatly beloved, and no one is more worthy of their endown of the field of the worthy of their endown of the field of the worthy of their endown of the field of the worthy of their endown of the field of the worthy of their endown of the subject. The fact that there are scores of unemployed or idle ministers of was correspondent, J. T. Mason, m. "Idle Ministers," and will venture to offer some suggestions on the subject. The fact that there are scores of unemployed or idle ministers of the following his resolution. The practical inference that J and made to him orie of the most eloquent appeals that could possibly escape the lips of a good and true woman, who would never give up the teaching from such a pulpit made of

IDLE MINISTERS,

AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINABLES.
To the Edutor of The Chicago Tribune:

Cancago, Dec. 23.—I have read attentively the two letters of your correspondent, J. T. Mason, on "Idla Ministers," and will venture to offer some suggestions on the subject. The fact that there are scores of unemployed or idle ministers I will not deny or question. The practical inference that J. T. M. draws from this is that theological seminaries are doing a useless work in training more ministers, and that no more money should be given to them, and that they should cease their work. There are now in Chicago four theological seminaries, one each under control of the Methodiet, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Congregational denominations. They employ a large force of teachers, are attended by hundreds of students, and have no inconsiderable amount invested in buildings, grounds, libraploy a large force of teachers, are attended by hundreds of students, and have no inconsiderable amount invested in buildings, grounds, libraries, and endowments, and are appealing constantly for more money. The four largest Protestant sects in the United States are concerned in them. Their friends and supporters are among the most intelligent citizens. Their Boards of Trustees comprise some of the most enterpriseits, asgacious, and liberal men of our city. Their most earnest advocates are those thoroughly familiar with the history of the past, and with the present state of our country and its charches, including all the facts cited by J. T. M., and many other similar ones not mentioned by him.

therebes, including all the facts cited by J. T.

In, and many other similar ones not mentioned by him.

I do not purpose to go into a labored argument to justify the existence of theological seminaries, but rather to call attention to the magnitude of the question raised, and so easily disposed of, by your correspondent. I may venture to morely suggest some matters which seem worthy of consideration.

Theological seminaries of various kinds have then in existence for certainly more than 3,000 years. "The Schools of the Prophets," which were fostered among the Jews by one of their where fostered among the Jews by one of their wises, greatest statesmen were theological seminaries are cherised to-day by all demoralizations in Jewish civilization. Theological seminaries are cherised to-day by all demoralizations in all lands, and it is safe to say that no chosminarion could long exist that should eesse to supply them. It is largely to theological seminaries that America ores her able ministry, he chees perhaps in the world. Andover,

Princeton, Yaie, Auburn, Lane, Union, Newton, Rochester, and a score of others have been constantly adding to the number of learned, elegant, popular preachers. From the same source have come some of her ablest thinkers, writers, teachers, college Presidents, etc. Some of the grandest characters in our history have been teachers in theological seminaries, Hodge, Alexander, Parks, Stuart, Schaff, Shedd, Knowles, Hackat, Robinson, McClintock, Strong, and others. Theological seminaries not only make preschers and raise up scholars and teachers and thinkers, but they are sources of intellectual energy, whose influence affects the entire life of the nation. They are the producers of a theological literature that influences the religious thinking, and the religious life of the nation. Destroy theological seminaries in this country, and you would rob American civilization of one of the chief elements of its glory and its power. ments of its glory and its power.

THE NEW ESTIMATE OF THE DAY.

Prof. Swing has the following editorial day's Alliance: The world loves more and more its Christmas-time. Under the induence of Parlianism, which hated not only the Papiets, but also all merriment. Christmas for a hundred years lay in great neglect. It was dear in Germany, but in the dissenting regions of Great Britain and in our own land, Christmas was a day partly wicked and largely studid. Events have transpired which have brought this sacred memorial day to the front once more in the affection of the Christian world. The changes that have brought about this new estimate of this day are at least three in number. First, the narrowness of thought and bigoty of feeling which once made the Protestant fear or hate everything Roman have passed away, and ideas are estimated by themselves and not by the company alone which they may be keeping. The fact that the Catholics once loved and observed with great ceremony this festival was reason enough why all good Puritains about dominion, and in this atmosphere ideas are seen themselves and not by any accidents. As Roman Catholic music was at last found to be made up of human tones and not Papal tones, and as the organ has been discovered to be an instrument of all religion, so the joy and beauty of Christmas have been found to beling to no seet nor climate, but to all the followers of the One born in the manger.

A second cause of the revival of the Christmas spir-

A BAPTIST VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The last number of the Standard has the fol-The last number of the Standard has the following editorial concerning the Central Church:

Fortunately for those who engage in the enterprise of building up churches "neural in both politics and religion," the number of such enterprises which prove to be successful is not likely to become so large as to make what is now a rare thing common, and therefore commonplace. We believe there has been just one instance of such success in this country, that of Theodore Parker in the Boston Music Hall. Indeed, Mr. Parker binnelf could hardly be spoken of as successful in this particular way, for simply as a prescher without a creed and without a church—in any proper sonse of that word—he never had the opportunity of testing his powers. He presched in Boston at a time when certain questions, like that of the abolition of slavery, were largely absorbing public attention, and when a post of leadership in what was termed "reform" being open for just such a man as he, it was his good fortune to be on the ground, ready said willing to take it. We do not men to imply that either Mr. Murray, in Boston, or Prof. Swing, in Chicaso, goes to Mr. Parker's extreme as a religious teacher. Their position, however, in other respects, is very much like his, with this croeption: that they are not leaders, in reform or anything else, and that just new there is nothing for them to lead.

On some accounts, we are prepared to think more than well of some movement aiming at the same general purpose as that which is now occupying so much attention in Chicago, We know of no large city where something of the kind to needed more. That is to say, a place of worship centrally located, at which the thousands in the central part of the churches of all denominations have forsaken, may have opportunity to worship God and hear the Gospel preached. It this present movement, or any other similar, were undertaken as a joint measure on the part of the churches of all denominations have forsaken, may have opportunity to worship God and hear the Gospel preached lowing editorial concerning the Central Church

But some of those who listened to this Rabbi went away with the suspicion that they had been trapped by a name to consider some of the

including the talking snake, the fall, and the immortal devil, who is still switching his tall over the earth and upsetting every good intent possible among the children of man. Down at Evanston there are several schools, all under one general head, where the devil is just as much believed in and taught as an existing fact, as are the deductions of algebra, or the logic of Whately; and probably these schools would cease to exist very soon, if the outside world should cease to accept the theory about a man-

whately; and probably these schools would cease to exist very soon, if the outside would should cease to accept the theory about a malignant personal devil, and the work he is assigned to do.

In another church in the same place they have just closed a "successful engagement," with a panorama showman, where the infant mind has been instructed fully—by "object lessons"—as to the geography of the infernal regions, the presence of Satan, and the sphere he fills in the universe of God. Of course, these first views given to our dear little susceptible children are to last and influence long, and if they falsify fact and philosophy alike, and make of the father something too hideous for even a mature mind to contemplate calmly, who can measure the responsibility of those, who deliberately and assignedly overwhelm the young soul with the wicked lie and delusion—if it is one. And this is the question at issue: Is there a personal devil,—has he anything to do in human affairs, or with the origin and continuance of so-called moral evil? Dr. Fowler and his school at Evanston, and most of the churches there and elsewhere, are fully committed to these diabolics! theories, and no doubt doubting on this head would debar any applicant for admission into an orthodox church, as soon as would the worst flaw in his personal record; and this is right too—as to discard so important an element in a theological theory (if true!) would be to unhorse the entire phalanx of polenic ideas, and bring chaos back in dread carnest.

Rejecting the devil—if he is the potent entity held to be by those who give him a blace in their philosophy of morals—would be a serious departure from the accepted standard in most places, and the candidate could not be received as that kind of a Christian, whatever else be might be. And this is exactly the query now in hand. We are to have a new central church. Upon what basis? Must we have a devil in the deciment. And this is exactly the query now in hand. We are to have a new central church. Upon what basis? Must we have a devil in it to make it orthodox and respectable? And if it accepts members who say, "no voluble hydra, no fall, no devil, or limitless evil," will it nevertheless be a Christian Church? And if Christian, what are these teachers and believers who promulgate and accept the diabolical and pagan theories about his majesty and his mission among men? Perhaps Prof. Swing will explain this mattef.

Querist.

ASCENSION CHURCH.

Quite an unusual service in the Episcopal night mass, was held from 12 to 1 o'clock this morning in the Episcopal Church of the Ascen-sion, corner of LaSaile and Elm streets. The church was very gracefully decorated with

evergreens and flowers, arches of the former spanning the aisle, their sombre air relieved by veral dozen wax candles which shone brilliantly above them. The altar has also a plentifu array of the same kind of light, which gave quite a Romanistic air to the whole ceremony. The Rev. Arthur Richie, Rector of the church, The Rev. Arthur Richie, Rector of the church, officiated as Celetrant, assisted by the Rev. Canon Street. A double quartet choir, under the leadership of Mr. Frank C. Walker, assisted by the organist, Mr. Alexander H. Ewing, readered Barner's arrangement of Gounod's Mass for the Episcopal communion service, with excellent effect. The members of the choir are Miss Street and Mrs. Stillman, sopranos, and Miss Ross and Miss Walker, altos. The male members are Messrs. Sprague and Ellis, bassos, and Messrs. Ewing and Chapman, tenore. All the sole sopratio parts of the miss were sung by Miss Street, with great expression. The other members of the choir acquitted themselves in a creditable manner, and the scremony, considered as a first attempt, may be called an unqualified success. A large majority of the congregation attended, and remained until benediction was pronounced.

MOODY.

HIS PHILADELPHIA MEETINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—Services at the prayer-meeting at noon to-day were for the ref-ormation of the weak-minded and intemperate. ormation of the weak-minded and intemperate. The attendance was large. A great finnly requests for prayer for persons addicted to strong drink were read. Mr. Moody then delivered an address on the subjects of intemperance. His remarks were so effective as to bring tears to the eyes of a great many persons in the congrega-tion. The hymn "Besons the Perishing" was sung, and several persons in the audience re-lated their experience. Silent prayer followed, and the meeting was dismissed. There will be no faceting either this or to-morrow evening.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR CLASSES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Michigan, Dec. 22.—I have very carefully read and pondered every article on currency, re-sumption, etc., which you have published during the last two years. Patiently and hopefully have I waited for some scheme or plan by which ises to substitute that gold dollar for its paper namesake, which thrust itself upon us so many years ago. Now, after reading and re-reading the effusions of Farwell, Richmond, Chandler & Co., I am fully pdrsuaded that our theorists are about played out; and that, after all, we shall be obliged to resort to the old-fashloned mode of paying debts. It matters not how many ways we may present,—to accomplish a thing, the means must be provided. To how many udgs we may present,—to accomplish a thing, the means must be provided. To provide these means, we must practice economy, reduce our expenses, and, probably, increase our taxes. This course, in due time, will produce the coin and confidence necessary for the purpose. We know what the French have done and are doing; why not follow the example?

This centinual harping, however, about debtor and creditor interests in the manter requires, I think, a little more consideration and examination than is has yet received. Why, sir, a very large majority of us belong to both classes; and much of the sympathy which has been so liberally given to the debtor really belongs to the creditor class. The farmers even, who are supposed to represent the debtor side, have, at least in this sommunity, lost less and gained more than any other class by the snapension of specie-payment and the issue of the paper "legal-teader." I know many farmers who, during the War, paid off their mortrages, contracted in gold, with (so-called) paper dollars, at a loss to the lender of 30, 40, and 50 per cent. I may be told, perhaps, that the farmer also received these same "dollars" in payment for his produce. Truly he did, but at prices three-fold their nominal value on the gold basis. The creditor, or lender, you will please remember, gets only his 7, 8, or 10 per cent in "legal-teuder," no matter what may be its depreciation, or what the enhanced cost of the necessaries of life may be; while everything the borrower, or producer, has to cell rises in nominal malue proportionately to the depreciation of the "promises to pay."

And now, we're told, the debtor must again be protected by law against the creditor, when the time comes for resumbtion! Where, allow me

which has the world needs is the Gospal in all its directness, its sarpness, its reproc of sin, its setting forth of a Savior who died for men, not simply lived for them.

A REFORMED THEOLOGY.

WHE DEVIL AND THE NEW CENHIAL CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—A Jewish Rabbi gave a dime lecture some months ago at the New Chicago Theatre upon recent discoveries by Smith and others. Among the hieroglyphics upon stone tables, just dug up among the rulne of very ancient Egyptian cities—and supposed to antedate Moses and his records by thousands of years; and it was claimed by the lecturer that these discoveries clouded the pretensions of Moses not a little, and left him only with the merit of a plagiarist, to be classed with Jo Smith and others like him, who have arisen to shine awhile and delude the world with their illusions.

How like a brooding dove's her eyes do seem; Glancing from 'neath the shadow of their lids, With darkling tenderness, each limpid beam. A new and worthy admiration bids.

A new and worthy admiration bids.

Like to a mantle fails her silken hair,
In billowed wavelets, to her supple neck:
No need to look for anything more fair,
Nor need with artificial bloom to deck.

C. M. W.

BOSTON.

The December Meeting of the Chestnut-Street Ciub.

Emerson's Estimate of the Essayist---Social Obligations.

Dr. Bartol in the Clouds, and Mr. Alcott After More Light.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune,
Bosron, Dec. 22.—At the December meeting
of the Radical or Chestnut Street Club just
passed, we had for essayist David Wasson, the nan of whom Emerson has spoken so warmly as one of the uness and strongers intellects in the country. The day was bitterly cold, the wind flinging dust in every direction, but "the faithful" were not deterred from their monthly feast, and the great parlors therefore were as losely packed with auditors as on the baimlest

being that many-sided one, "Social Obliga-tions." And in his treatment of it Mr. Wasson was himself eminently practical. He be-gan by declaring and logically showing that of all creatures man alone possessed the ethical sense, and that by this means he molds the world instead of being molded by the world, taking the conditions by which he is bound as a human creature related to other human creatures, and using these conditions to bring about other conditions, thus converting his disabilities into powers, and his weakness into strength. Yet after all this, he regarded man when thus endowed as rather at the beginning of a system than at the end, as the State was above man and his works. He then quoted

SAMUEL ADAMS' REMARKABLE WORDS. That a man had a right to live in a state of na ture if he pleased, and went on to dispute incl by inch the old statesman's theory, with much satiric eloquence. In illustration of this point, he told the story of two shipwrecked men alone together in an open boat upon the high seas. One, the weaker of the two, at last tired of his becessary share of enforced labor and abstinence, demoralized by the situation, declared that he will not be limited to the small allowance of brandy which they had agreed upon to sustain strength for their perilous and uncertain voyage, but would take what he pleased, as be bind a right to do. "No, Jack," returned the other, "you will not do as you please. You will take what brandy I allow you, which on the smallest allowance may not last until we are rescued, and you will use the oars as I direct, for our mutual safety." The stronger nature thus taking command ruled the weaker for their mutual benefit. And from this weaker for their mutual benefit. And from this Mr. Wasson argued must the stronger always rule the weaker, for mutual benefit and safety. If there could be such a being as an absolute individual, we might perhaps talk about absolute individualism, but there was no such human creation as an absolute individual. His idea was that communities and persons must be protected by laws, even if they indict, as they must very often, injustice or suffering upon the individual. We are bound together for mutual benefit, and we must abide by the bond.

Mr. Wasson did not, of course, think that we had attained as a community or nation the highest law, nor even very high, but that we were nevertheless bound together to sustain the law as law. Peace by arbitrament he thought the highest factor m disputes, but if the maion demanded soldiers, it was a citizen's duty to become a soldier.

host for those present to offer any opinion that they were moved to do. Miss Peabody said after

host for those present to offer any opinion that they were moved to do. Miss Peabody said after a brief silence that Mr. Wasson seemed to have said all there was to say, and it seemed for a time as if that would be the general verdict, and that we should miss

THE APPERIANG DESCESSION

which always gives the final fillip to the Club. But no, Presently Mr. Weiss, with eyes twinking, leans forward and says:

"I was thinking that I should like to ask Mr. Wasson if be hasn't changed his opinion somewhat upon the rights of individuals. Once, I remember, he used to speak of absolute individuality, and now he says there is no such a thing as an absolute individual."

Mr. Wasson smiles, but does not reply. He evidently understands Mr. Weiss in his arch mischief, and does not intend to be fed off upon the other side of the queestion, with which this at the present has nothing to do. And while this smile is yet active, Dr. Bartol risses to his feet, and in that extraordinary one of deprecation which seems all the time to beg pardon of his opponent, declares his sentiments on the opposite side. He believes in the higher law. He says it is certainly possible to conceive of a greatness in the individual sufficient to make law for itself and thus for others. His argument is good, for is certainly possible to conceive of a greatness in the individual sufficient to make law for itself and thus for others. His argument is good, for in this connection he cites Jesus Christ, and in our day John Brown. Both had that greatness beyond the ordinary which threw them of necessity into the front, and forced them by their great natures to break laws that they might make new and greater ones. But the world called John Brown crazy. The other day he said he heard of a German writer who had written a book to prove Martin Luther crazy. But these were the great ones of the earth.

6EFTING INTO THE CLOUDS.

How like a brooding dove were eyes do seem;
Glanding from 'nesth the shadow of their lids,
With darkling tenderness, each limpid beam
A new and worthy admiration bids.
Like to a manule falls her sliken hair,
In theiland the waters of Lough Neagh
In this west wassles, to her supple neck:
No need to look for anything more fair,
Nor need with artificial bloom to deck.

An Awkward Family-Affair.
Very few of the famous naval heroes of England left heirs to inherit their honors. A very
awkward circumstance has now arisen in the
ease of Lord St. Vincent. The first peer was
created Viscounts St. Vincent, with remainder, in
default of issue male, to has nephews, William
Henry Ricketts and Edward Jarvis Ricketts.
The eldest died before his uncle, and, as it was
supposed, without issue; the Younger succeeddo but now an heir of the eldest has come forward, who has offered a reward of £309 for the
certificate of his mother's marriage. If this be
forthcoming, he outsts his countin.

tams in the sixth or seventh century. With these data, and with that national myth of a submerged city in their brains,
they have fashioned a fegend like this: "Gradlon the Great was King of all Cornwall, and had
his Capital at Quimper. When he and his Kingdom were converted by St. Corentan, he made
over the City of Quimper to the Government of
that saint, and went to live and rule his dominious from another city by the sea. This
city was called is, and was one of the mightlest
and godlest in the world; but men minions from another city by the sea. This city was called is, and was one of the mightlest and godlesst in the world; but men lived there too riotously. It was built on low ground beside the sea, shd the waters were kept out by a pair of great shries, gates, of which no man had the key—a key of pure gold—but the king out. Now king Grandion had a daughter, the Princess Dahut, and loved her dearly. But Dahut cared neither for God nor man, and was first in all manner of riotousness; and the lovers that were brought to her nightly she was wont to murder before dawn, and send their bodies to be flung into a pit far within the country. So God was angry against Dahut and against that city. And one day King Gradion met Saint Corentin (or as others say his disciple Saint Genenole) in the forest of Nevet; said the saint said to him, "Beware; for the wrath of God is about to make itself felt against these and thine." But the King took no head. And one night after the feast was over, the foul flend came in the guise of a lover to Dahut, and caressed her, and saked her for the golden key from about her father's neck. And Dahut went to her father where he slept, and took the key from about his neck, and gave it to her lover. And the foul flend vanished a way, and took the key, and turned it; and the sluice-gates were opened, and the waters went over the city. And King Gradion lesped upon his horse and rode for life; and Dahut begged with a great voice that he would take her behind him. And he took her behind him; but the sea pursued them; and a voice cired, "Let go the secured one that rides behind thee," and Dahut's arms were loosened, and she fell, and was drowned, and the waters were sizeed; and the place where she fell is called Poul-Dahut to this day.—Cornhall.

GREAT EATERS. The Food of Great Men.

A writer in Belgravia relates the following anecdotes about the "food of great men." "Great men are great eaters' would probably be the first

men are great esters' would probably be the first exclamation of one who was given to over-hasty generalization. There would, indeed, be many examples to support such a rule. Charles V., for instance, was an enormous eater. We are told that he breakfasted at 5 on a fowl seethed in milk and dressed with sugar and spices. After this he went to sleep again. He dined at 12, partaking always of twenty dishes. He suppod twice; as first soon after vespers, and the second time at midnight or 1 e-clock, which meal was, perhaps, the most sould of the four. After meat he ate agreat quantity of pasiry and sweetmests, and he irrigated every repast by vast draughts of begreand wine. His stomach, originally a wonderful one, succumbed after forty years of such labors, (Motley, 'Riss of the Dutch Republic.')

"After all, Charles died at an age—about 58—at which we are accustomed in these days to consider a statesman as still in the prime of life. The love of pastry appears to have been hereditary in the house of Hapsburg. Philip II., the same historian tells us, 'looked habitually on the ground when he conversed, was very chary of speech, embarraesed, and even suffering in manner. This was ascribed partly to habitual pains in the stomach, occasioned by his inordinate fourter a meal of gooseberry tart which had disagreed with him is a fit subject for an historical picture, "Frederick the Great is another illustration of

inordinate fondness for pastry.' Philip ordering an autoda-fe after a meal of gooseberry tart which had disagreed with him is a fit subject for an historical picture.

"Frederick the Great is another illustration of the rule. Though he could dine on a cup of chocolate is war time, he loved good eating and drinking, and undoubsedly hastened his death by refusing to conform in any way to proper rules of diet. "The King," wrote Mirabeau, who was in Berlin at the time, "eats every day of ten or twelve dishes at dinner, each very highly seasoned; beside, at breakfast and supper, bread and butter covered with eatted tongue and pepper We are at the last scene.' No wonder. A short time before a gentleman dined with Fredtrick, when an eel-pie was brought to table which he declared was so hot 'that it looked as if it had been baked to beli.' The King was immoderately fond of these cel-pies, peppered to excess. But about six weeks before his death, we have the record of a breakfast such as a such man has rarsly eaten. Our authority is again Mirabeau. 'On the 4th of July, when the doctor (the celebrated Zimmermann, from Hisnover) saw the King in the afternoon, all had again changed for the worse. He had applied himself to public business from 3:30 in the morning till 7. He then ate for his breakfast a plate of sweetmeate, then strawberries, cherries, and cold meat. Frederick's filmess was droppy. He died ing till 7. He then ate for his breakfast a plate of swestmeats, then strawberries, cherries, and cold meat. Frederick's illness was dropsy. He died on the 7th of August, 1786. Every school-noy will remember the parallel of the English King who died of eating too many lampreys. King John, too, is said to have died of a surfeit of peaches and new ale. The verdict of modern epicures will probably be, 'Serva him right.'

"Withiam III., the savior of our liberties, hoth ate and drank more than was good for him. He loved to sit many hours at a table; indeed, dinner was his chief occupation. Nothing must interfere with his enjoyment; the Frincess Anne might look wistfully at that dish of young peas. ight look wistfully at that dish of but she looked in vain, for the King ate them all, and never even offered her a spoonful. She revenged herself by calling the deliverer 'Cali-ban.'

she individual sufficient to make law for itself and thus for others. His argument is good, for in this connection be dies Jesus Carist, and in Exproment to collection be dies Jesus Carist, and in Exprod the cordinary which threw them of necessity into the front, and forced them by their great natures to break laws that they might make new and ereaker ones. But the world called Jesus Christ every in the day, and it couled John of a German writer who had written a book to prove Martin Lather crays. But these were the great ones of the earth.

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907, 909, 110, 901, 211, 100, 100 of the Board of Directors of said Company, order to be called in and paid; and the same will be deemed at the office of the Company on and after its day of January, A. D. 1876. The holders of a bonds are hereby notified thereof, and that on a ster the said iss day of January, A. D. 1876, the a honds will cease to bear interest. bonds will come to bear interest.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary,

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24, 1875.

Public Notice

is hereby given that on Monday, the 10th day of Jany, 1876, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., there we as Custom-House saie of bonded and melaim tooks at public vendue. The sale will take place wadaworthy U. S. Bonded Warehouse, corner Mari

ance with Articles 700 and 751 Customs Regulations 1874.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.
One Case Jamaics Rum, 150 gallons, imported from Montreal per Michigan Central Enfray, Dec. 11, 1872 by John Schilltz, and warehoused under W. H. Bone No. 289.
Twenty-sight Rolls of Paper, consistend to the Rock No. 289.

Twenty-eight Rolls of Paper, consigned to the Rock River Paper Company per Prop Scotia from Montreal, Oct. 5, 1974.

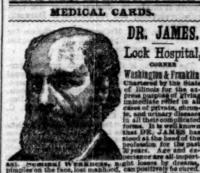
Co. per Prop Scotia from Montreal, Nov. 16, 1974.

Twelve Bottes Canned Mackerel, consigned to A. L. Minty per Prop Scotia, Nov. 16, 1974.

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DISPENSARY, 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Currency,

A MUSEMENTS. ADELPHI THEATRE 40 Thieves. 40 Thieves.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS GREAT HOLIDAY PAGEAN SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 28, '75 THE COLISEUM.

GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEB

Positively the Last Week of BABY BINDLEY, THE FAIRY OURS. HARRY MACARTHY The greatest living Character Delineator, in entirely new and original songs. Decided auccess of HOW-ARD & BAYMOND, the New York and Philadelphis Vocalistic "My Father Sould Charcost," an Internable act by DIOK SANDS, the great Champion. New Stars nests west, the celebrated Cawihorne Children. Fernando Fleury, Wm. Landis, Little Ardifie, the Pearl of the Peetic, etc.

Separate entrance to Ladles' Gallery from Charket, Admission, 15c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HOUSES CROWDED with the clite of the city nightly to witness FRANK E. AIKEN'S Splendid Company in the

TWO BRAND PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS DAY.

Next week-Positively last week of TWO ORPHANS

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE, AT 2 P. M. THIS DAT.
Confinued success of the great Irish Comedy Arthris,
RICKEY & BARNEY.
THE FAMOUS CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS In an unequaled Bill of Ribiopian Fun. Houses crowded nightly.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON AND RIGHT-LAS BAKER and FARRON

In the mirth-provoking drams, HEINRIGH AND HETTIR, with founds, Dances, chetches, and Fun. MATINEZ AT 1:30 OCLOOK. Monday—Ostas Comic Opera. Mrs. Ostes as "Gir-off-Girona." NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS CHRISTMAS MATINEE At 2 o'clock; admission, Sie, Every Evening at 8,

THE TOLEDO 135 to 141 East Madison et.

137 HENSE HOLIDAY ATTRACTION?

Overwhelming success of the original Europea adies' Orehestra Combination, in their select Instr-

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. A MERRY CHRISTMAS BILL! JACK HARRA WAY'S Adventures in the Army Among the Brigands and LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD, Matines every METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Handelph and Jefferson ets.

Two Grand Performances TO-DAY. The Beautiful WAITE SISTEES and the entire Company in the cast. Admission, cheapest in the city. . K. OF P.

Second Annual Ball of Oriental Lodge, No. 43, K. of P., at Klare's Hall, 70 and 72 North Clark-d., Saturday, Dec. 25. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Third National Bank of Chicago for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking Office on Tuesday, the lith day of January nest, between the hours of 2 and 4 evicek.

L. V. PARSONS, Cashier. L. V. PARSONS, Cashier, Stockholders' Meeting

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of "The Commercial National Bank of Chicago," for the election of Directors, will be held at its Banking House, Tuesday, January 11, 1878, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m. GEORGE L. O'THE, Cashier.

Office of the Mercharit' Savings, Lona and Trust Company, Corner of Madison and Destront-sit.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchanis' Savings, Loan and Trust Company for the election of eleven (11) Trussess to serve during the enauting year and the transaction of such chare business as may come up before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1878, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 m.

CHARLES RENROTTIN, Cashier. WINTER RESORTS:

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL Jacksonville, Florida. The largest and most comfortable Hotel in Florida.

Las accommodations for 300 quests. Is kept in firstlass manner. Open from November to May. Address

J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

Jacksonville, Florida.

FINANCIAL.

TRIBUNE OFFICE in the form the delined of thomsands may be in the first blue of the same admits blue to the same admits blue t

### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS-

The Farragut Boat Club holds its December

base-ball grounds, corner of Twenty-third and State streets, this morning at 10 o'clock. An in-teresting pame is expected.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manaese, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIB-UNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 40 deg.; 10 a. m., ; 12 m., 47; 8 p. m., 59; 8 p. m., 49.

The charge of perjury made by Cole, the young Pennylvanian of unsavory fame as a bigamist and a suborner of witnesses, against Mr. Edward F. Thomas has quietly fallen be the ground, Cole's lawyer, Mr. Winslow, having withdrawn it in court yesterday morning.

Justice Meech was presented yesterday with a elegant gold tobacco-bar, richly carved, and agraved "George A. Meech. From His riends." His Honor made a grateful little rely, thanking the donors for their appreciation himself, and for their handsome and useful

Mr. R. C. Meldrum, General Western Freight Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Bailroad, who has been confined to his bed for the last three weeks, has greatly improved, but is not yet able to leave his room. It is, however, hoped that he will be about again in a short

Last evening at 7:40, just before the fast mail was ready to leave for the East from the Michigan Southern Depot, the clerks of the mail-car, M. D. Kirk, J. H. Dix. W. A. Stevenson, George Fox, William M. Oliver, Charles Hamlin, William Farnum, Willard Lyon, Fred K. Jones, and J. H. Bakér, presented their chief, S. G. Harvey, with an elegant silver tea-set, consisting of seven pieces, and gold-lined.

an pieces, and gold-lined.

A little runaway son of D. P. Randall, the sommission merchant, was returned to his parents yesterday morning by Officer John Ryan, of Central Station, who found him in Cairo. Young Randall started out some days ago in company with another boy of about his own age, taking with him \$190 in money, intending to go to Texas. Texas border life has no more inducements for him, and he promises to be a

At about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a team At about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a team of horses attached to a heavy wagon, driven by Philip Seeley, and owned by Wengard Bros., of No. 167 South Haisted street, became frightened at something, and ran away. Michael Reynolds, an old man 67 years of age, happening to be in their way, was run down, and had four of his ribs broken, besides other severe injuries. He was taken to his home, No. 157 Taylor street, and was attended by Drs. Dodge and Murry, who are doubtful of his recovery.

A delegation from the Chicago Rifle Club will

A delegation from the Chicago Rifle Club will boot with six leading representatives from the tates of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wist with six leading representatives from the sof Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wism next Wednesday at the South Park Rifle to. The shooting will probably commence tile oclock in the morning, and will conduring the better portion of the day. rs. Giles Bros., the notable jewelers of this have donated a set of solid silver, consist-

putie a holiday attraction.

There have been no new developments in regard to the Commercial Loan Company and Savings Bank, which suspended a few days ago. Mr. J. D. Harvey, the Receiver, and Mr. Fred Meyers, the Cashier of the suspended bank, were busy all day resterday straightening the accounts of the concern, and getting ready for the payment of the first dividend. Mr. Harvey states that he has about \$100,000 in cash, which he thinks can be paid out to creditors in about a week. It will take that length of time to prepare the proper books and vouchers. The first dividend will probably be 20 cents on the dollar. It is the opinion of Mr. Harvery that the creditors will realize about 70 cents, provided there are no obstacles placed in his way.

We are authorized to state that the challenge of Fraulein Von Hillern for a pedestrian contest, which was published in these columns, has received the acceptance of several, anxious to compete with the great walker. As the first offer proved unexceptionable in avery respect, an appreciated whereby Mrs. Mary

pete with the great walker. As the first offer proved unexceptionable in avery respect, an arrangement was perfected whereby Mrs. Mary Marshall, an American lady, is to be the first to compete for the prize, both of money and renown. Should Fraulein Von Hillern sustain her high reputation as a pedestrienne in the first competition, other claims will receive attention in the order of their merit. The fair walker will put their powers to the test very shortly, the time and place to be fully advertised hereafter. "The Charge of the Light Brigade" will pale its ineffectual fires before the stridings of these two Atalantas after glory and \$500.

Mr. Percy L. Shuman, the courteous clerk in the office of the Collector of Customs, has a firm friend in the person of William, who officiates as porter in the office. William is a gentleman of color. He likes Shuman. He proposes, furthermore, to astonish and surprise his friend by smuggling, a ring to the latter's house this morning so that it will arrive about the time said Shuman breaks bread. The ring is said to be a very handsome, chaste gold band orn amented with the monogram "P. L. S., engraved after the peculiar manner in which the owner of the initials signs his name,—so that it reads as well up side down as right side up. There is a hidden joke about the ring which the Custom-House boys refused to communicate, but what it is William's friend will probably discover this morning.

cover this morning.

Some weeks ago The Triburs contained notice of a suit brought against the stockholders of several defunct insurance companies who, though they had paid up all their stock in full, were sought by a technicality to be forced to pay the whole sum again to a person who had bought up claims against the Company at a nominal figure. The stockholders of the Mutual Security, one of the companies in question, have pooled together to raise a fund to defend themselves against the suits brought by this man. Up to yesterday about \$32,000 had been subscribed, and it is understood that many of the stockholders have not yet been seen. The defense of the case will be intrusted to some law firm of this city who will appear in be-

land:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns:

Post-Office, Chicago, Dec. 23.—The mail recovered from the wreck of the steamship Deutschland, for Chicago and the Northwest, was received at this office on the 23d inst. As this mail had been subjected to a prestly severe soaking, it was much of it in a very bad rondition, and the work of separation and distribution was attended with a good deal of difficulty. Some of it will necessarily be detained a day or two in the office for the purpose of daying, but the greater portion has been forwarded in the mails to respective desilinations.

contect for the purpose of drying, but the greater portion has been forwarded in the mails to respective destinations.

Not having time to give special explanations to Postmasters and others in regard to the condition of this mail, I request the insertion of a notice giving these facts for general-information. Respectfully,

GERMAN LECTURE COURSE.

The German citizens do not mean to be outlone by the Athengum or the Christian Association in the matter of popular instruction or entertainment. The Turngemeinde is arranging a course of lectures, the first to be delivered Jan. 10, at the North Side Turner-Hall by Mr. Gerhard Rohlfs, who in the field of African travel and adventure is to Germany what Livingstone is to England, or Du Chaillu to France. After completing his studies in the principal German universities. Mr. Rohlfs served for some time in the French foreign legion in Algeria, and improved the opportunities afforded to study the language and customs of the Arabs, among whom he afterwards practiced for a year as a physician. In 1862 he began his African exploration, which he continued without intermission tail 1868, when he joined the English force in the campaign in Abyssinia. Mr. Rohlfs has mainly occupied himself of late in arranging the results of his twenty years of active research, which he has given to the public in popular lectures, and in contributions to Peterman's Geographical Journal and other scientific publications. Though well known in Germany, Mr. Rohlfs how presents himself for the first time to audiences on this side. His first lecture will be in German, but he may repeat it to an English audience.

GRAIN-INSPECTOR PARKER.
THE BOARD REFUSE TO ACT IN HIS CASE.
ding from yesterday morning's TRIBUNE that
sition had been presented to the Warehouse
smissioners requesting his removal, Mr. O.
barker yesterday busied himself in getting
ther petition to offset the first. The reasons
he movemade by Field, Denamore & Co., and
tra, respecting Mr. Parker, was not, as might
tangined, portentive of any ill-feeling totan him. On the contrary, it was taken for the
fift of both parties. Mr. Murry Nelson,
of the more brominent signers of the peto yesterday stated to a reporter that the
cause of the petition was Mr. Parker's
inned illness, causing him to neglect and
it asserty all the work hims passed through

his bands. Some years ago, Mr. Parker was so all that he was forced to resign and take a vacation for his health. He has a great many friends, and Mr. Nelson doubted not that he would be able to get up quite a petition among men who did come in direct contact with him in their business relations, neither did he doubt but that all Mr. Parker's friends would be of but one opinion, if they had any opportunity to ascertain the real cause of the petition for his removal. That Mr. Parker was unfitted for his dutice was apparent to every one in the grain business. It had become a daily remark in some offices that "Parker was better," or "Parker is worse," judging alone from the character of the work done. Some days ago eight car-loads of grain, belonging to Rumsey Bros. & Co., were inspected by a sub-Iuspector, and was graded as No. 3. The firm appealed to Parker, who graded it "rejected." Again they appealed, and the Committee of Reference graded it No. 2, which it really was. Numerous other instances of Mr. Parker's inability are on record, but there seems to be no need of calling them all back to life again. The entire question raised by the petition for his removal is simply whether Mr. Parker's health is such as will allow him to perform his daily duties with all the skill and ability he possesses.

In reference to the complaints against Chief Assistant Grain Inspector Parker, the Board of Warchouse Commissioners issued the following manifesto last evening:

We have given full opportunity to all parties to state their reasons why Mr. Parker should be removed, or why he should be retained. We have examined carefully the facts in the case, and while we are not prepared to say that there is no ground for the complaint against him, yet we feel assured that one great cause of the dissatisfaction expressed by dealers in grain may be justly attributed to the quality and condition of the present crops, which all consider to be unusually difficult to handle.

Under these circumstances it is manifest that

which all consider to be unusually dimonit to handle.
Under these circumstances it is manifest that it would be extremely hazardous to place a new man in Mr. Parker's position, unless upon the most satisfactory evidence that in doing so the real interests of the trade would be better protected than at present.

For these reasons we deem it best that no final action be taken at present.

### CHRISTMAS CHURCH SERVICES.

The Rev. Dr. Cusuman will officiate at St. Stephen's Church Johnson street, near Taylor

this morning.

—The Rev. Herman C. Duncan will preach at Memorial Church, Indiana avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, this morn-

The Rev. W. H. Hopkins will preach a spe cial sermon at St. John's Church, Ashland avenue, near Madison street, this morning at 10:30. -The Rev. Dr. Harris will conduct the services at St. J'ames' Church, corner of Cass and

Huron streets. -There will be service and sermon at St. Mark's Church this morning. The church will be suitably decorated and the music will be appropriate.

—At All Saints' Episcopal Church, corner of North Carpenter and Fourth streets, the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Rector, will conduct the service for the "Feast of the Nativity," in the morning, and after sermon administer the Holy Com-

for the "Feast of the Nativity," in the morning, and after sermon administer the Holy Communion.

—Grace Church will be beautifully decorated. There will be fine music. The Rev. Dr. Locke will preach. Services at 11 a.m.

—Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul, West Washington and Peoria streets. Free seats, choral services. There will be services as follows: First celebration of the Holy Communion at 7 o'clock a.m. Morning prayer and second celebration of the Holy Communion, with sermon from the Rt. Rev. William Edward McLaren, S. T. D., Bishop of Illinois, at 10:30 a.m. Evening prayer, without sermon, at 4:30 p. m. At the half-past 10 and half-past 4 o'clock services there will be special anthems, hymns, and chorals appropriate to the festival.

—The Rev. B. A. Rogers will conduct the services with the Holy Eucharist this morning at the Church of the Epiphany.

—There will be full choral services at the Church of the Ascension this morning, corner of Elm and La Salle streets.

—REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

In St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of Washington and Ann streets, union Christmas services will be held at 10:30 a.m. The Rev. Dr. Kittredge, of the Third Presbyterian Church, and the Bev. Dr. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church, will 'participate in the exercises with the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Fallows. The secrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated at the close of the services.

—There will be service and sermon at Christ Church at 10:45 a.m. Bisboo Cheney will conduct the services, and the Rev. R. H. Bosworth will preach.

—The Rev. M. T. McCormick will officiate for

will preach.

The Rev. M. T. McCormick will officiate for Trinity Church, Englewood, at the Baptist Church, this morning. MUSICAL SERVICES. The following is the Christmas musical pro-gramme of St. Paul's Reformed Episeopal lated to and should support each oth-

The music at St. James' Episcopal Church

۱	programme:
ı	1, "Bethlehem Christmas Anthem"Bartlett
ı	2. Venite, in C
ı	3. Gloria Patri Atwood
ı	4. Grand Festival Te Deum, in E flat Buck
ı	5. Benedictus, in EBuck
ı	6. Christmas Hymn
ı	7. Gloria Tibi
ı	8. Solo-" Nazareth " (by Mr. Bowen)Gounod
ı	9. Transisgon and Sanctus
ı	10. Gloria in Excelsis, in GBuck
ı	11. Organ Postlude—(allegro)Smart
ı	The choir consists of Mrs. Havens, soprano;
ı	Miss Munger, alto; Mr. Holbrook, tenor; and
١	Mr. Bowen, bass; C. A. Havens, organist and

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The creditors of the Commercial Loan Com-pany will assemble at the County Building this morning.

The entire time of the Criminal Court the coming week will be given to disposing of the Jail cases, with a view to thinning out the Jailer's boarders.

An effort was made yesterday to secure the release from jail of W. L. Douglass, the attorney in the Coles bigamy case, on bail, but without success. 'His bail was fixed at \$1,000.

The Grand Jury held a short session yesterday and disposed of a few Jail cases. Nothing further has been done in the investigation into the condition of affairs at the Insane Asylum. The jury adjourned until Monday.

One hundred turkeys were taken to the County Poor-House yesterday, in accordance with a resolution of the County Board. Most of the members of the Committee on Public Charities spent the day at the institution preparing for the festivities of to-day.

The county employes are delighted with the action of Commissioner Cleary in his effort to have their salaries raised to the old figures. The reference of his resolution to the Committee on Public Service is satisfactory, and regarded as triumph of the measure. Sheriff Agnew had intended to give the oners a turkey dinner to-day, but he chi his mind yesterday after seeing the immenduantity of good things sent in to his boarders by their friends. The Jailer thinks it will not

the breaking of locks. For a day or two past the boys' department had been very noisy on account of the presence of workmen engaged in making some alterations and improvements therein for the benefit of insane prisoners, and James Ludwig and James Nolan, aged 14 and 17 years respectively, took advantage of the situation, it appears, to make their escape. The former had been confined nearly a year on the charge of opening letters belonging to some one else, and was a United States Grand Jury. He was a bright, keen youth, and his long service and good deportment had established him in the confidence of the officers of the Jail and caused him to be detailed for hall work and to wait upon his fellow "Arabs." The latter had been in Jail but a short time, the charge against him being burglary. He occupied cell No. 26, on the third tier. An intimacy grew up somehow between the two, and the shrewdness of the one, added to the burglarious experience of the other, made them fit companions in the work of escaping. Ludwig procured several ordinary table-knives, it appears, in the course of his walks around the Jail, which he gave to Nolan, who hacked their edges and made saws of them. With these he succeeded, about 7½ o'clock Thursday evening, in sawing two of the bars over his cell-door, and, wringing off the legs of his bedstead, he pried them out of place, when his exit was easy. Outside of his cell he was met by Ludwig, who had climbed to the celling at his leisure, and sawed the brass padlock and handouff which fastened the trap-door. A few minutes later and the two were on the roof of the Jail, and the door was closed. Ludwig had procured a rope by which to descend to the ground, and, Nolan holding, one end, he made the descent in some nyaterious and unexplained way. The rope was only about 20 feet in length, and the supposition is that he must have done some heavy jumping or falling to reach the jail-yard, and thence that he escaped through one of the windows of the County Building. Nolan attempted to follow, but in

from.
In this connection Jailer Doyle says that the In this connection Jaine Poyle says that the County Board is to blame for the insecurity of the Jail, and that it has persisted in failing to heed repeated recommendations looking to making escapes impossible. Most of the escapes heretofore made have been through the roof, and it is about time that the blame was fixed on

COUNTY EXPENSES. ast year to be prepared.

Salaries of Commissioners	25,468,
County Agent's office	167,037.
County Attorney	5,000.
County Clerk's office	82,529,
County Hospital	\$1,996.
Insane Asylum	77,056.
County Jail	4,129,
County Poor-House,	70, 761,
Addition Insane Asylum	103,806,6
Coropers' office	6,457,5
City-Hall	18,305,1
Clerk's office, Criminal Court	10,166,
Contingent expenses	16,860.0
Dieting prisoners	38,850,1
Election expenses	10,136.1
Jail and Criminal Court Building	22,048.0
Judges' salaries	17,500.0
Normal School	17,868.4
Recorder's office	10,412,6
Roads and bridges	12,934.2
Rebate taxes	1,727.2
State's Attorney	7,808.3
Sheriff's office	86,181.2
State institutions	4,128,6
Out-door relief	22,630.9
Licenses refunded	2,365,0
County Atlas	5,562,2
New County Hospital	77,363,9
Corporation papers	2,595,7
Students' hall	8,873,6
New Court-House	13 054 0

Total..... In addition to this a statement of the receipts is to be made as early as possible, with a view to presenting the whole to the Board to have it spread upon the records.

LOCAL LETTERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : Kenosea, Dec. 22.—Your correspondent Populus" has drawn attention to that want of r which so many of the legal profession exhibit, and to some of the bad consequences reulting from the lowering of the standard of professional etiquette and practice, and thinks hat "shame at least will force the lawyers and Judges to the conclusion that law is principally intended to do justice to men, and not to fur-

If he is a lawyer, and has read to any extent, he must know that many authorities in legal science, while admitting that law and mor-ality are nearly allied, and mutually re-

lated to and should support each other, yet deny that the relation necessarily involves the supremacy of moral rules. In this view the majority of American lawyers justify Judge Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case as good law,—while most of them would have admitted that the slavery which was to a certain extent upheld by it was decidedly immoral; and it is certain that Judges, and legislators too, for that matter, do not pay much attention to moral sanctions while framing or administering the law; it is sufficient for the former if it is "according to the statute," and for the latter that it answers the present popular demand, and that there are votes enough to make it oinding under the forms of law. Under the rule that the legislative authority must be upheld, Judges rarely and at long intervals fly in the face of the sovereign authority by ruling an act to be unconstitutional; scarcely ever because the enactment savors of and may have a remotely immoral effect.

Lawyers, many of them, while perceiving the evils alluded to by "Populus," and deprecating their tendency and effects, are prone to couceal them from a pardonable professional pride, which has its origin in the really valuable services which the profession has rendered to civilization in times past, and they dislike to admit that law, as administered in this age and in this country, is not "the perfection of human reason," but in a majority of cases results in showing the imperfection, if not venality, of the advocate or the Judge much more prominently than the superior quality of the law, yet it must be admitted that the very feeling, if aroused to take the proper view of the duty of the profession, might be made potent in finding a remedy for the prevailing lattiy.

Whey lawvers are individually ready to acknowledge the obligation which they are under, in common with their fellow-citizens of other pursuits, to see that the each of justice are attained in all cases, and that in defending a rogue or a criminal they cannot shake off or lessen the w

TRIBUNE a influence, with its larger constituency. You have stated, in effect, that the Courier made up, or is benefit from the Democracy to enable it to continue the constituency. You have stated, in effect, that the Courier must have assistance from its Democratic friends to enable it to continue publication; that a purse of \$10,000 or \$45,000 has been made up, or is being made up, for its benefit; that it "is almost too far gone for resuscitation"; that the Courier "people" have made propositions to the "Democratic Publishing Company" to absorb the Courier; that if Goy, Tilden falls to join in the new en-

terprise (the establishing of new paper here), the Courier will get the subscription, "and thus prolong its existence," and much more to the same effect.

So far as the Courier is concerned, it has no cause to complain of want of patronage, and the statement that unless it receives the assistance of its party, it will suspend, is a malicious false-hood, as is every other statement The Tribuna has made in reference to it. The Courier "people" have no knowledge of a fund being raised for it; and as to a "Democratic Publishing Company" baving been inside propositions by the Courier "people," or any one authorized to speak for them, is as equally untrue. Indeed, it is the first intimation they have had of the existence of such a Company.

At present the Courier is the only Democratic daily published in this city. As Chicago supports The Tribuna, and four other Republican dailes, including the Times, it may fairly be inferred that it will give Mr. Pomeroy's and, perhaps, other Democratic papers, a hearty welcome, especially as this is, assuredly, a Democratic city.

Permit us to add, that while the business of the Courier is in a highly satisfactory condition, and its circulation rapidly increasing, it would nevertheless not decline more business or support, from any reputable source, it having as a precedent the action of both Thra Tribuna and the Times, they having attained their present mammoth proportions largely through political support. Very respectfully,

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Dec. 24. In a communication t your paper, published in this morning's issue, evere attack is made upon the Bar Association of Chicago for its omission to discipline the three lawyers who were adjudged guilty of contempt by the Circuit Court in what is known as the "Aldermanic contempt case." It is obvious that the Association could not take jurisdiction of this matter until it had in a formal way been placed before it. It was necessary for some member of the Association to step forward and enter a complaint against the gentlemen to be enter a complaint against the gentlemen to be proceeded against. The performance of such a duty, in view of the high character of the gen-tlemen attacked, required moral courage on the part of the person undertaking it.

The author of the communication referred to, if I mistake not, was prominent among those who organized this Association, and is still a member of it. Why did not he himself act as the prosecutor of those gentlemen?

member of it. Why one per lands the prosecutor of those gentlemen?

In condemning the Association for omitting to perform this duty is he not condemning himself? And in charging the members composing it with cowardice does he not proclaim himself a cow-

ard?

This holding a body of men up to obloquy for failing to perform an obvious duty can be tolerated if done by a person who is in no manner connected with them; the act merits nothing but connected with them; the act merits nothing but censure, however, when performed by one of their own number, and who is as guilty as any of the omission of which he complains. And when one of these three gentlemen was a candidate for the Supreme Bench, why did not this chival-rous opponent step forward and oppose him upon the grounds which he now makes the basis of his attack noon the Bar Association. of his attack upon the Bar Association? It required a little courage to do this, and he was evidently not adequate to such an under-

was evidency for taking.

To remain secreted while the game is in sight, and to shout "Sh'boy!" when it is far away, and has already eluded pursuit, is a weak virtue, and cannot obtain for the possessor of it the quality of manly independence and courage, however animated and vigorous the exclamation.

MEMBER OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

THANKS PROM A PASTOR AND WIFE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Permit us through the nedium of your valuable paper to acknowledge the pleasure and gratitude our kind people of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church and con-

gregation afforded us by their "surprise" of last

Their generous kindness and heartiness, we Their generous kindness and heartiness, we confess, deserves more than our thanks, however, we cordially extend them, one and all. To find one's home literally filled with friends, and one's halls with a store of provisions that will last for months, and then be made the object of a speech so thoroughly good and encouraging as the preface to a large envelope of greenbacks—this is enough to make us thankful to God for such a people, and thankful to the people for such kindness.

F. M. and Anna B. Ellis.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Public Buildings meets

A. J. Rogers, Chief of the Detroit Police, is in town visiting his professional brethren. The city offices will be closed to-day, and the employes will take vacation enough to enjoy their turkey and cranberries.

Inspector Balley has notined Granger Harms to hang out red lights near the dangerous places around the Court-House square, but no such lights were seen night before last, and yesterday Sheriff Agnew was notified to collect the fine. Harms has so far proved himself unaccommodating in many respects, and has not been at all obliging to Architect Egan on several occasions.

obliging to Architect Egan on several occasions.

The Board of Public Works have awarded the contract for the cut-stone work on the new pumping-works to Giadele Brothers for \$6,590, and the carpentry work to McReccham & Towers at \$1,894. They resterday opened bids for a tag to ply between the harbor and the crib, and the lowest bidder was found to be Mr. Harmond, who asks \$500 for keeping a bost in readiness, and \$12 per hour while in nee.

and \$12 per hour while in use.

The Citizens' Association has taken up with the Mayor's expressed wish, and will present the question to the Supreme Court whether or not he is holding his office legally. Notices have been distributed to that effect, in which H. D. Colvin is spoken of as "the acting Mayor." It also appears that the Citzens' Association has changed the source of its legal advice, and now Judge Lawrence and Mr. Isham will conduct their business. The "acting Mayor" does not feel alarmed, for he says he is acting only under the impression that he is right, and that he does not want the position one minute if he is not legally entitled to it.

Preparations for Christmas were not perfected.

entitled to it.

Preparations for Christmas were not neglected among the City-Hall employes. Almost every deek contained an ominous package, and babycarts, doll-wagons, and niqk-nacks for small children covered the tables in many rooms. Tom Brennan had laid in a stock of Bibles and other books—presents for his friends. Fire-Marshal Benner presented each of his assistants with a turkey and a box of cigars. Chief-Detective Dixon exhibited his beautiful gift—intety-three pieces of solid silver table-ware, spoons, forks, and knives of all kinds, and all in an elegant, blue-satin-lined case—to a few of his friends. Last night, Capt. Prindiville, of the Board of Public Works, received a valuable oil painting, "The Steamship City of Brittanica," from a few of his intimate friends. The painting was a fine one, and valued at \$1,000. Mr. Johnson's (bookkeeper) gift was mentioned yesterday. nson's (bookkeeper) gift was mentioned yes

There are about 40 pounds of new job type awaiting an owner at the Madison Street Station. Thursday night thieves broke into the show-case in front of No. 996 West Madison street, and succeeded in filching \$100 worth of fancy boots and shoes.

Commissioner Hoyne also heard part of the testimony in the case of Patrick Conroy, who is charged with taking a letter containing money from a Mrs. Claffley, and continued it till

Officer Casey yesterday morning found a large pane of glass broken out of the front of F. Nick-erson's commission store at No. 91 South Water street. During the night the place had been entered and about \$100 worth of goods carried

On the shop-lifters captured in the North Di-vision last Thursday evening were found numerous small articles, which are now at Central Station awaiting claimants. Among the lot there are knives and forks, gloves, shoes, caster. tidies and mats, thread, linen, and other dry

Sneak-thieves have been taking in the Peoria street barns and residences yesterday. John Jaynes' barn in the rear of No. 206 Peoria street was entered and robbed of a new buggy harness. Several other places in the same locality have recently been similarly visited. A gang of boys residing on South Centre avenue are suspected. residing on South Centre avenue are suspected.

The case of August Sieger, charged with delay in making returns of manufactured tobacco to the revenue officers, was up before Commissioner. Hoyne yesterday. Sieger was first held in \$500 ball, but the case was subsequently diamissed by

Early yesterday morning a freight-car on the Illinois Central Road, near the Grand Crossing, was entered and robbed by three men. They succeeded in getting away with two cases of goods and some loose goods from a third case, the entire being valued at about \$300. There are three watchmen in the vicinity, and yet the theft was not discovered until the wagon was noticed driving away.

Last Sunday wight a harbyrahon at No. 508

Last Sunday night a barber-shop at No. 503
West Lake street was entered by burglars, who
stripped the place of all the razors, mirrors,
and other valuables. Just as they were leaving
they were disturbed by some citizens, but by
striking at them with razors they broke away
from them. Yesterday they were captured, and
now the police want the citizens to appear
against them, and they are requested to call any
time to-day at the Madison Street Station.

time to-day at the Madison Street Station.

Michael Bauder is a "be jabers" sort of a fellow, who is always doing something as cunning as it is wicked. Some time ago he helped himself to a winter suit of ciothes at No. 555 South Clark street. Yesterday Officer Duffy found him is a Clark street saloon, and arrested him. But he only got his coat, vest, and hat, for the rest of Michael Bauder disappeared under a pool-table and thence into the altey. The officer again captured him, and added to his stock Mike's dirty collar. The third time brought him, and Mike was marched off to the Armory.

At about 5 o'clock vesterday morning thieves broke a large pane of glass in the front of A. Cohen's clothing store, on Clark street, north of Adams. The crash awakened a clerk who sieeps in the store, and, hastily seizing a baton, he rushed to the front door, where he was held at has by the contract of the contract o rushed to the front door, where he was held at bay by two of the gang, while the third proceeded to empty the show-window. They got some \$75 worth of overroats. Later, they tried the same game at the corner of State and Adams streets, but were scared off immediately after breaking the glass. There seems to be an organized gang who devote their time and attentions to this particular line of "crooking."

Thursday last a man named Williams was ar Thursday last a man named Williams was arrested in Blue Island, having in his possession a horse and burgy which he had stolen from this city. Yesterday he was taken to the train for this city under escort of Constable Henry Seeman, but before reaching Englewood was allowed to go into the water-closet. The next seen of him was on the track some distance in the rear of the train. The officer gave chase, and summoned to his assistance the farmers along the road, and about noon they captured him near Sharpehooter's Park. The man was hand-cuffed all the while, and how he succeeded in alighting from a train under full speed is a mysialighting from a train under full speed is a mys

tery which has not been explained. Thursday evening a gentleman long past mid-dle life, named George W. Allen, hashing from Adrian, Mich., reached this city. At the Michigan Central Depot he was taken in tow by an express-man named Patrick Donahue, whom he engaged to take him to the Burlington & Quincy depot, which, by the way, is under the same roof as the Michigan Central. Donahue drove him about Michigan Central. Douante drove him about town, pulting up in front of a vacant lot, where two of his "pais" proceeded to rob the old man of 8190 in currency. He then drove to one of the depots and attempted to chake Allen, but the latter was a little too smart for him, and caused his arrest. Vesterday the case was concaused his arrest. Yesterday the case was con-tinued in bail of \$2,000 for ten days, to give the officers a chance to capture the real thieves.

> SUBURBAN. NAPERVILLE,

The usual weekly meeting of the Literary Association was held Monday evening, and the exercises were of a miscellaneous character. Mr. lars" in an artistic manner. Mayor Hunt gave some reminiscences of "Justices' Courts" in by-gone years, after which the elec-tion of officers for the coming year took place. The following officers elected : President, Mr. J. Haight : Vice-President, Mr. Prank Moore; Secretary. Mr. William P. Wright; Treasurer, Mr. George Hall; Editor, Mr. J. L. Rockey. The next meeting will be

The second trial of oratorical skill between the N. L. A. and the Downer's Grove Literary Society will take place in this village immediately after the holidays. The subject for discussion is

residence on Jefferson avenue, and is about to remove to Aurora.

The Christmas festival of the St. John's Episcopal Church will be held in the vestry-room of the church Monday evening.

Mr. Samuel Talcott is visiting the scenes of his youthful mischievousness in this village after a three years' sojourn in Missouri.

A lecture by the Rev. W. A. Spencer, who was a traveling companion of Bishop Harris in his missionary labors, will be given in Naperville after the holidays.

The weekly sociable was held at the house of Mr. Rogers Thursday evening, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Among the entertainments were select reading and some choice music.

Miss M. O'Brien, formerly of the Northwest ern College, is Principal of the graded school at Brownsville.

The Ladies' Mite Society of this village have made arrangements to give a winter course of lectures, the proceeds of which are to be defollowing lecturers have been secured: Chap-lain C. C. McCabe, D. D.; Prof. R. L. Cum-

lain C. C. McCabe, D. D.; Frot. R. L. Cammock; Prof. William X. Ninde, D. D.; Mrs. H.
M. Kreamer; the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D.;
Miss Frances E. Willard, A. M. The first lecture of the course will be given by Chaplain McCabe.

Monday evening subject: "Bright Side of
Life in Libby Prison." A special train will be
run over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
Road for the accommodation of those in the
neighboring suburbs desiring to attend the lectures.

thres.

The new depot is receiving the finishing touches from the painters, and will be occupied during the coming week.

Squire Michis, formerly of Lyons, has opened an office here, and is prepared to settle all the legal disputes of litigants who may require such settlement.

The young folks of the Downer's Grove Bap-tist Church gave an entertainment Thursday evening. The programme consisted of songs and declarations by the little folks under the and declarations by the little folks under the direction of Prof. Morse, concluding with a Christmas festival, at which many curious and useful articles prepared by the little ones were sold. About \$40 was realized, which is to be applied to the repairing of the church.

The Literary Society is endeavoring to provide for a winter course of lectures to be given at the Grove.

vide for a winter course of lectures to be given at the Grove.

A New Year's hop is to be given at Huntley's Hall on the evening of Jan. 1.

The extra train which is run over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road Tuesday and Friday evenings is well patronized by citizens, as it gives many of them an opportunity to visit places of amusement in the city and return home on the same evening.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLAN OF RESUMPTION. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Chicago, Dec. 24.—The plan of resumption

or recumpton for some weeks past advocated by The Tribux must now be quite familiar to all your readers. Its salient points are the repeal of the legal-tender feature of the greenback-currency, to take effect, say, Jan. 1, 1877, or sooner, and the issue of 3.65 bonds in exchange for greenbacks, to be legal-tender for all debts contracted before that time. to be legal-tender for all debts contracted before that time. From the earnestness with which The Tribune has advocated this plan, it is to be presumed that it has fully considered all its consequences, both near and remote, and is, therefore, prepared to inform the public exactly what will happen. Some of these supposed results have already been stated, but there are some questions that naturally arise that I have not yet seen answered. With your permission I will tate some of them in such a way that very hrief answers will be required:

1. Will not the repeal of the legal-tender

greenbacks?

S. Supposing the plan of The Tarsums to be adopted, and the lst of January, 1877, to have arrived, would the Government receive greenbacks at par for internal revenue?

4. If no, would they be received at a discount? count?
5. If yes, would not that be, pro tanto, pure, unmitigated repudiation?
6. If received at par, would they be paid out again at par?
7. If yes, what becomes of the legal-tender

clause?

8. If no, would they be paid out at a discount, or would they be destroyed?

9. Would the Government refuse them (green-backs) altogether, except in exchange for 3.65 bonds?

backs) altogether, except in exchange for 3.65 bonds?

10. If yes, would not all internal-revenue taxes be required in gold?

11. Would greenbacks be received for State, county, and city taxes?

12. Although it is nominally optional with the holders of greenbacks to exchange them or not for 3.65 bonds, yet, if a creditor is compelled to secure the bonds for a debt that he could otherwise collect in greenbacks, is not this a forced exchange?

13. Is it right to compel a creditor to receive something that will not be at par for thirty years, when he bargained for something that would be at par in three years?

14. Did not the debtor as well as the creditor class place themselves in their respective positions with the expectation that, within two or three years, debts must be paid in gold?

Is there shything unfair in letting this expectation be realized?

Plain answers to these questions would probably solve many doubts in the minds of inquirers.

POCK DIVER INVERSITY

ROCK RIVER UNIVERSITY.

Grnd Beception Given at Dixon, Ill., to the Faculty of That Institution. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DIXON, Ill., Dec. 24.—A grand reception was

DIXON, Ill., Dec. 24.—A grand reception was given last evening to the Professors and teachers of the University by the citizens of Dixon and vicinity. The University building, having been newly refitted from basement to turret, was brilliantly illuminated. The people came en masse to salute the Faculty, look through the newly-furnished apartments of the building, and bid the University God-speed. After listen-ing to a few pieces of well-rendered instrumental and vocal music in the large double parlors by Prof. S. W. Moses and lady, Prof. S. F. Smith, and Miss Lillie M. Olney, all of the Conservatory of Music, the Hon. Joseph Utley, of this city, was chosen Chairman, and W. N. Ferris, M. D., of Freeport, Secretary. Mr. Utley, after calling of Freeport, Secretary. Mr. Utley, after calling the meeting to order, made some very appropriate remarks, setting forth the objects of the meeting. On motion, the Hon. Joseph Crawford, the Hon. E. B. Stiles, and Gen. George L. Schuler were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting. During the absence of the Committee, the company was entertained by several very fine pieces of music. In due time the Committee reported the following resolutions, which, after appropriate speeches by the Rev. Mr. Carahan, the Hon. E. B. Stiles, Gen. James L. Camp, the Rev. E. C. Sickles, and Gen. George L. Schuler, were unanimously adopted:

\*\*Resolved\*, That we hall with pleasure and gratitude\*\*

unanimously adopted:

Basoinsd, That we hall with pleasure and gratifude the establishment of Rock River University in our midst, and most heardily commend the plans of the Rock River College Association, under whose auspices it is to be carried forward, to the candid consideration of our citizens and the community at large, as peculiarly adapted to meet the higher educational wants of our people.

Reserved, That we most heartily congratulate the University on the possession of so commodious and convenient a building, so thoroughly refitted and finished, as well as the varied and beautiful grounds upon which it is located. We also congratulate the enterprising managers of the University upon the auspicious beginning already made, trusting that it will continue to progress in a similar ratio of power and usefulness.

CANADA.

The Extradition Treaty—An AntiCatholic League.

Special Depatch to The Chicase Tribune.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 24.—The Dominion Government have under consideration the subject of extending the provisions of the Extradition Treaty. This may be done by an extension of the existing treaty or by legislation by Canada and the United States. It is clearly in the interest of both countries to have such an extension of the treaty as will prevent criminals of any after the holidays. The subject for discussion is as yet unannounced.

Miss Swilley, who has been visiting friends in this village for several weeks past, has returned to her home in Penosylvania.

The Naperville delegation who attended the joint debate at Downer's Grove recently were hospitably entertained at the residence of Mr. J. W. Rogers in that burg.

Work on the Narrow Gauge Railroad has been commenced at Bonsparte. The present indications are that the road will pass through Cass, Barber's Corners, and Plainfield, as this route appears to have subscribed more liberally towards the road than any other.

The Reading Club meets this evening at the residence of the Hon. H. N. Murray.

The Rev. G. W. Boardman, of Chicago, will preach in the Congregational Church to-morrow

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CRICAGO, Dec. 24.—Some of your readers may be interested in the following incident in the life of Sojourner Truth,—an old colored woman who was widely known in Anti-Slavery days, and whose curious and authentic life is just published:

At one time she was at a camp-meeting, and a mob of young ruffians were determined to break up the meeting. She at first hid herself from fear, up the meeting. She at first hid herself from fear, but afterwards said to herself: "Whati shall I run away, and hide from the Devil,—me, a servant of the living God? Have I not faith enough to go out and quell that mob, when I know it is written, "One shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight?" I'll go to the rescue, and the Lord will go with me to protect me." She went out into the open field, among the wild and reckless mob, and commenced to sing in the most fervid manner, and with powerful voice:

It was early in the morning, it was early in the morn-

with powerful voice:

It was early in the morning, it was early in the morning.

Just at the break of day.

When he rose, when he rose,
And went to flevren on a cloud.

Soon the crowd surrounded her, armed with clubs and sticks. As she ceased, one spoke up:

"Sing on, old woman! notody shall hurs you."
Another said: "Talk to us, old woman!"
Another, "Pray, old woman, and tell us your experience!" So she talked, and sung, and prayed, until the subdued and convicted mob quietly dispersed, and the exercises of the campmeeting proceeded peacefully to the close.

C.

San Francisco, Dec. 24.—Arrived—Pacific Mail steamer Grands. from Panama. She will

go on the Australian line the 3d prox.

A shock of earthquake occurred in Placer,
Nevada, and Yuba Counties last night. No damage reported.

A dispatch from San Diego says the report of
the revolution in San Rafael is still unconfirmed,
but rumors of trouble there continue to arrive.

A Beautiful Bound Volume of classical and popular music, as now sold by The Root & Sons Music Company. No. 136 State street makes the most suitable, sensible, and economical

Domestic Jars Are the Hardest, and domestic happiness the purest. It is the mission of the "Domestic" Sewing Machine to diminish the one and increase the other. Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs, can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

Gunther's Open All Day.

In order to accommodate the public and those who were unable to get accommodated yesterday, Gunther's store will be open all day to-day.

Steinway's Matchless Pianos.

The general agency for the Northwest, and only depot in Chicago, is at Lyon & Healy's, State and Mon roe streets. Square and upright pianos for rent.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like natural flowers and bouquets,

MARRIAGES BRIXEY—CARSE—On Dec. 4, at 57 Reco. street, by the Rev. H. A. Asufmann, John O. and Miss Sarah McG. Carse, all of this city.

NEILL—REDFINID—On Wednesday, Dec. 1876, at the home of the bride's parents, Press, Mass., by the Rev. Henry Neill, D.D., of Finish Mass., by the Rev. Henry Neill, D.D., of Finish Mass., No cards.

MEDARY—WOODWARD—At the resistance of bride's parents, Wenons, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 22, by the Rev. J. Fisher, Mr. Thomas R. Bertell, Mr. Thomas R. Series of Washington, D. C., and Miss Kitty E. Woodward, No cards.

to cards, III., and Cedar Falls, Ia., pap copy.

EDWARDS—WILMANS—Dec. 22, at the Court of Our Savior, by the Rev. William Petris, Rr. Law, C. Edwards and Miss Louise S. Wilmans, size of the Hon, W. H. Stickney, both of this city.

DEATHS.

DOSS—In this city, Dec. 22, of aboves in had be Lauretta, beloved and only child of John R as Fannie E. Doss, aged 9 years and 4 months. EF Carthage, Itl., and Sigourney, Ia., paper plan Secret of Brigham'

vitation,

Ew New York City papers please notice.

TEN EYCK—At Lawndale, Dec. 25, Arthur M. and child of Abram and Annie Ten Eyck, and diministration of the family, Dec. 21. Funeral from the residence of the at 10 a, m.

FLANGGAN—At Stuart, Ia, Da. II, When Flannigan, aged 22 years and 5 months, broke of the Rev. P. M. Flannigan, of this city. SPECIAL NOTICE

Dr. de Jough's Light-Brown Cod Liv.

Are You Disturbed at Night; and broken of rost by a child suffering and order with the pain of rosting death. If so, p. at ones and get, bottle of Milks. WINSLOW'S Souther Syrap, it will nileve the little suffe or immediately. It sures visit on and regulates the bowels. AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

FUR GOODS! Real Shetland Seal Sacques

GREAT RETAIL SALE

Muffs, and Boas.

States of Maine and Minnssota Mink Mufts, Dear at Collars. French Scal, Marten, Fitch, Squirrel Lynz, Astrachan, Coney, Chinchilla, and other styles, for La-dies', Misses', and Children's West. Wolf. Berr, and Buffalo Robes. TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 23, 619 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 108 East Madinosa. WM. A. BUTTEES & CO., Austiness. ASSORTED GLASSWARE. WHITE GRANIFE WARR YELLOW AND ROCKINGHAM WARR FINE TABLE CUTLERY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, AT 940000 AT OUR SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-IT WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctions Entire School Outfit

140 SCHOOL DESKS, Settees, Tea Desks, Stoves, etc., WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-et. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., And BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE CALL

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING, WOOLENS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, and MITTS, HATS, CAPS, EDOTS, SHOES, &c., THURSDAY MORNING, Doc. 30, at 9:30 class. OUR NEXT REGULAR SATURDAY SALE WILL BE HELD FRIDAY MORNING, HOUSEHOLD GOODS Furniture, Carpets, Stoves,

BY G. P. GORE & CO. TWO GREAT HOLIDAY SALES!

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Thursday, Dec. 30, 1876.

AUCTION SALE OF a large and most desirable and of STAPLE, AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

At this sale we shall offer full lines Hesiery, Noise Underwear, Hatz and Caps, White Goods, there a Mitteens, Blankets, Knit Goods, Shirtz, Purnish Goods, Tweels and Handkerchnets, Bags, Saless, Fine lines Pookes Cutiery, Musical Instrume Black Alpacas, Shawla, Scarfs, &c.

At both sales (TUESDAY and THURRDAT) we offer a most elegant stock of Fine Goods of professional and the sales of the Cooke of the C

Very destrable goods, Alies the remarking see PAGE, MILLIER & CO., Boot and San Johnson GEO, P. GORE & CO., 48 and 70 Walnut By JAS. P. McNADIARA & CO.
117 Wabashav, X. W. corner Madison
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, NISSES', AND CHILDREN
ARCTICS, SANDALS, AND BOOTS.

Full supply on hand at low prices, JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Ancilon 3,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBE TUESDAY MOENING, Dec. 28, at 920 O'den JAS. P. MCNAMARA & CO., Auction

LIQUORS. Fine Old N. E. Rum.

We are prepared to furnish all parties require supply of superior New England Rum, of varies in such quantities as may be required. All ord-inquiries addressed to the undersured will rem-mediate attention. 1. D. RICHANDS & 8058. 37 and 50 State-st., Boston, 8 FINANCIAL

SPECULATION \$500,000 has been made in a single imment of \$100. This of course is an extraor occurrence; but ordinarily \$5 can realise \$25,000. Even sums as low as \$1 can be severed, when favorable results can show a \$5.000.

Circulars, giving full information, can is so by

THE MOR

Toung Joe Smit Teller West What the Son o Thinks of P

Permitted It, for Its Conti

S HOUR Ctah Theoeracy Built Relie," Which Will dered Withou

Saints-Then in His C Will and Ye

Cowa

Koung Joe the 1 organized Ch est where ter-Day

Provide de la commissione de l Jr., son of the Ma the future of the L tor entution. Alight

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Which Numbers, RAT THE Polyg

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and my bosiness and a sempany him hode, and in the morrang. "Connected with sponded Young Joe Thomas taiked about stick to the village abed by a clock; then I he had so the most of the connected in the most of the connected a married in with the off-hand, lage man of affairs.

RRIAGES. H. A. Kaufmann, John O. Bri. Carse, all of this city.

Dec. 22, of abscess in head Eve d only child of John E. sp ey, Ia., papers plan

Light-Brown Cod Liv-

RETAIL SALE GOODSI

and Seal Sacques, s, and Boas. ED GLASSWARE. E GRANITE WARE, ND ROCKINGHAM WARE.
ABLE CUTLERY.

ESKS, Settees, Teach B REGULAR TRADE SALE

GOODS. GULAR SATURDAY SALE

HOLD GOODS. Carpets, Stoves, GORE & CO.

HOLIDAY SALES! 8, and Thursday, Dec. 30. ple and fancy Dry Goods, etc., we ake two sales for the coming week, sell a stock of fine, all wool, and fine, hign-colored Skirts, fancy mans, Nubias, Hoods, Scarfs, Mits. Ties and Scarfs, fancy motes and Goods, and Ladies' Underwest, riety, Gloves, Mittens, Gaundels, Comforts, Horse Blankets, Hatsfine Losther Satchels and Balles rich Black Alpacas.

P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabsab-av. Dec. 30, 1875.

a large and most desirable stock GOODS.

Il offer full lines Hosiery, Notions, d Caps, White Goods, Gioves and Knit Goods, Skirts, Furnishing Inndherchiefs, Engs, Fatchels, &c. Cutlery, Musical Instruments, is, Scarfs, &c.
SDAY and THURSDAY) we shall stock of Fine Clocks of popular res, fine Bronze and Parian Busts, Shot-Guns, fine Pockst Outlery, Poeks, Photo Albums, Bibles, cesents, ince Music Boxes, Violins, cesents, inc. Music Boxes, Violins, cons. Toys, Games, Inkstands, eights, Fine Toilet Brushes, and ods adapted to the best Fanor GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Out Auction Sale CONSIGNMENTS OF oes & Rubbers DAY, Dec. 29, at 9:30 a. m. We with the year, and shall sell CASES

Aled the remaining stock of ..., Boot and Shoe Jobbers. & CO., 68 and 70 Wabashev. enamara & co., N. W. corner Madison-st. MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S VDALS, AND BOOTS. MARA & CO., Auctioneers.

CASES S, & RUBBERS, NG, Dec. 28, at 9:30 o'clock. AMARA & CO., Auctioneers. WORS.

N. E. Rum. mish all parties requiring a England Rum, of various ages, the required. All orders or a undersigned will receive im-D. RICHARDS & SONS, d 89 State-st., Boston, Mass. NCLAL

LATION ALL-ST. made in a single investorours is an extraordinary ity \$5 can realise—say to low as \$1 can be actly investite can show a press of formation, sent free by ad-B & CO., Bankers, Il Wall-st., N. Y. THE MORMONS.

foung Joe Smith's Views of Brigham Young. What the Son of the Prophet Thinks of Polygamy.

De People of the Enited States, Who Permitted It, Responsible for Its Continuance. NOT ONE HOUR

Ctab Theoeracy Built upon the "Twin Relie." Which Will Not Be Surrendered Without a Fight.

Secret of Brigham's Hold upon the Saints-Their Complicity in His Crimes.

His Domineering Temper and Force o Will, and Yet He Is a Coward.

Toung Joe the Head of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints,

Thich Numbers Fifteen Thousand Members, and Opposes Polygamy,

Take, Ili., Dec. 23.—I arrived here last night, commissioned to extract from Joseph Smith. Ir., son of the Mormon prophet, his views as to the future of the Latter-Day Saints in Utah, the fate of polygamy, and all he might impart concerning the Mormon problem, which seems quite as far as ever from solution, but no less presses he solution. Alighting in the mud and darkness in which this quiet way exation literally was pullosed up. I soon secured a pilot in the permo of a small boy, who, lighting the way with a badly flockering fantern, took me in tow, and mountailly pavigated the entire route to "YOUNG JOE SMIRES"—

"round for skirm's"—

peverybody here knows is—in the outskirts of
the town. There my pilot, so to speak, cast off, h the windows on the model of the old-and double log-cabin, or stage-coach evern. In response to my rap at the door, a roman's voice bade me "come in." Entering, I found my self in a large, square, low-ceiled room, furnished about as would be the family sittingcomfort that belongs to the good old-fashioned form-bruse. A ruddy, pleasard-faced dame, with a legislate with the children, and a handsome small urchin tugging at her upron-strings, tooled at the children, spologefically said something about thinking it was one of the folks, and not being able to come to the door, and informed me that Mr. Smith was at the lecture at the Methodist Church.

Thither I made my way, and, at the close of the lecture (which was by the Ref. Dr. Thomas, late of the First M. E. Chunch, Chicage), the ticket-taker pointed to a man toward the front of the undisease, and said, "That's 'Young Joe." Waiting at the door as he leisurely came down the sists and fighted his lantern, I had good opportunity to note him.

HOW HE LOOKED.

He looked a fellow of excellent health and superb physique, broad-shouldered, and deephetted, with a compact, nuscular frame, rather tall and atout, and bracing himself with an erect, may carriage, not pompons nor vain, but the netural result of strong vinitis and health ful agirits. He has a high, narrow forebead.

kept.—waish significantly indicated how the faith survives apparently simply without an effort on the part of the next of the Church, and despite his easy-going nature, as manufest in the fact that he has not even esmolished such organization as shalles him to speak with cartainty as to the number of congregations or preachers in his fold.

Tresently the conversation defined upon theology generally, and Young Jos expressed his admiration for the freedom of thought of Prof. Swing, but wound up with the exposure that Swing lacked noval courage to switch himself in the conflict with the Church which to trimself had provided. "He had not the foresful his power," said feung Jos. "to defend the position which he rightfully took, and when using a local novel to the standing up for the truth."

In the course of the conversation he betrayed a lively interest in Ayans is crass.

and it was evident kept himself well informed as to events there. I asked his views as to the successor in the Church in Utah—after England Young should have been gathered to his fathers. Young Joe did not speak so fully as to this apprehension that he might be suspected of cherishing such ambition. He said ho sever, that he had never visited Utah; he had been several tunes invited to go there, but did not know that, until a comparatively recent period, he would have been eafe from the Dands hand had be gone. Soon after the marder of his father, which occurred when he (Forning Joe) was but If years old, he returned to Neuvon with his mother, and after several removale, settlied here in 1866. There used to be suspicion that he might go there and seek to take England place, and there had been, he believed, an expetitude that he would try it. But he guessed those who had thought and expected so had given it up, and for himself he had no hoose or aspiration in that direction. He added, incidentally, that by the Mormons in Utah he was regarded as the

given it up, and for nameet he had no love or assuration in that direction. He added, incidentally, that by the Mormons in Utah he was regarded as the worst soar of an aportare. In response to my inquiries, he stated that he will he fully advised, through the missioneries of the true Church, of the progress of events in Utah. He thought there would be great difficulty in determining upon Righam's successor. Brigham had nominated his sou, a young man of small ability and of profugate character,—"very like the Prince of Wales," as Young Joe put it,—who had not the confidence of the Church in Utah. Upon Brigham's demise, it was probable there would be a triangular fight for the succession, between Brigham junior. Orson Hyde, and George C. Cannon, the present Congressional Delegate, and the ablest man among them. The coatest would be between young Brigham and Hyde, in the first place, and would involve Brigham's right to nominate his successor instead of leaving the succession to be determined by the Twelve. Then Cannon might be taken up as the expedience endidate.

Young Joe was emphasic in the opinion that Brigham's death would not be followed by a disruption of the Church, nor by an exodus of the Mormons. They would not quit Utah unless driven out. They were confident that ultimately the General Government would recognize their institutions, including

THE "TWIN RELIC."

as Young Joe himself styled it, polygamy. Upon Brigham's death a number of the disciples might fall off into infidelity and 'Epiritualism, but polygamy, which was now their conner-sione, would hold them together. The movement for the admission of Utah as a State, now on foot, was designed to get the question of polygamy out of the way, by leaving it to the people of the Territory to frame a Constitution under which polygamy, which was now their conner-sione. We confident that has be had before spoken, "will never be voluntarily abandoned by them. They will abandon it only as a matter of exigency—upon compulsion."

Here Elder Briggs, an agad divi

Bese Elder Briggs, an agad divine of the True Church of Latter-Day Saints, who was present, and had lately returned from a missionary tour in Utah, retsrepted with—

"People are faceying polygamy will die out. But (very samestly) did sever sin die out of itself; Savery, the other twin ratio, would never have died out of itself; no mere will polygams."

Young Joe—"It must either be crushed out by superior power, er sapped by overpowering public opinion. My coinion is that polygamy exists to day by failure of the people of the United States to enforce—I capit call them annitary laws—but their own moral enactments. But it has been shown to them in that the Government is weak in dealing with polygamy.

THE ANN ELIZA AFFAIR
made them just song their fingers when the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered, and the removal of Judge McKean, who was an honest Judge, was looked about by Brigham's followers as a special interposition of Providence in their shealf."

HARRYTH.

SONGS OF THE SEASON.

The glory of the Lord distance affright The samphords, as they watched their flechs by night. Four set I then apica his single from above, Bright indesenger of floaven's unfounded love. Glory in find t the shining their new star; Glory to God? Heavier's based dies srches ring; The wise much how and worship at His feet; Rejoine, O Karly; and Glory oull repeat. The stay that once o'er Bethlehem's city abone Looked we'dly down on Him who left a throne, Came to the certh, and his a manger lay, To turn from nam God's holy weath away.

Thy radiant light is ever seen from far;
Thou art the Nation's Health, their Guiding-Star
He-sen Thy wondroms love and mighty power
Egusi our servest weed in darkest hour.
OHICAGO, Dec. 22, 1675. Mns. S. A. Andre

CHRISTMAS IDYL.

Now the day is defilting:
In the air sweet voices I hear.
Listen! The deepest tone keeps chiming,
Christmas is near!
I seems hear the church-bells ringing,
Christmas is used:
The maden at her work is singing,
Obristmas is bear!
The children at their play are saying,
Christmas is amost here; The children at their pay as each children at their pay.

Christmas is simost here!

The widow lone her tears is staying.

Christmas is near.

Something keeps whispering. Never fear:

To every one there comes good che er

When Christmas is near is

And I thoughtfully ponder, Why is it Inst, with mostic exquisits. The bells seem ringing. And the air seems singing. Christmas is near!

Now I remember; "Its an old, old story,— How that aborderds who tended How that shepherds who tende Their flocks, one night Were surrounded with glory; Were currounded with glory; And an Angul bright Sid, Faar not, ye who be keeping Watch; I bring you good tacings; The Meesinh use come! A Savior is born to all people. And, a ha ceased speaking. Suddenly a multisude of the Heave Glory to God in the highest! Peace on earth—good-wit to man

So the Angels sadg
TH Nature rang
With the sweet refrain;
And to this time
Is heard that chime;
At Chiastmas off we catch the strain;
And carol the Savior's birth again. 'Tis well! 'tis well!'
And when the bell

BENEDICITE.
Not a blade of grass, nor a flower,
Fleads to the sky to-day:
Where, nother of ourd nor of bee,
in the decolate either play. Not even brown leaves on the trees

Though set in the frosty erows Of Warrer, this day blosses all Tis the M. daummer-day of the

with a developed system of substitute, grewinto mummer - o ship. Peruvisus and Egyptians have furnished proof. Here the thing to be observed as that, whole believing the ghost of the dead man to have gave away, these people had confused notions, either that it was present in the minimy or that the nummy itself was conscious. Among the Egyptians, this was clearly implied by the practice of sometimes placing their coulained dead at the table. The Ferriting their coulained dead at the table. The Ferritina was a paralled custom betrayed it in other wave. By some of them the dried corns of dead persent was carried around the fields had been been as the mich see the state of the crops. How the ancestor, thus recognized as present, was also recognized as exercising authority, we see in the store given by Santa Cruz. When his score dishe rote and to marry him, 'Huayan Capac west with the presents and offenness to the dead body give no answer, while learful signs appeared in the heaven."

The primitive idea that any property characterizing an aggregate mears in all parts of it ingles a corollary from this belief. The glowil present in the body of the dead man preserved entire, is also publicant in preserved the faight is select. The glowil present in the body of the dead man preserved entire, is also publicant in preserved entire is also publicant in preserved entire of the faight is decided man preserved entire for the stable of the excendants, under the belief that the spirite acrecies guardenable over them. The Crues carry bores and hair of dead persons about for three years. The Carine, and soveral Ginans fribes, have their cleaned homes "distributed among the relatives after death." The Tasmanians shop "anxie

A Pleasant Sort of Animal.

one evening, a tempo took of the compliment, he haused too, and presently landed a strange fish this a gigantic English bream in shape. It was cooked and pronounced All by all the household, and encouraged by his success? It med again next night. Another rewarded him, and he caned on. Presently a bite, and thou a dead hill. Heving a strong line and wired hook, he hauted away and dranged up an high brown cel. When he attempted to seize it, the creature turned and bit him across the hunckles, nearly clearing two of the joints of chin and fiesh. Planing in Fig. has its dangers. After dressing his wound, I sat up writing, the household having retired to hed. I was interrupted by a roung boatman rushing in: "Oh please, er, give me a light. I have got a big eat like that which bit P, this evening. He has in my hoat, hiting fariously, and I can't get him of the line. I have jumped overboard and come for help." He was dripping. We list a fautern, and taking the big office mier, adjourned to the battle-field First Charley drew in the hoat, at the bottom of which, "by the lantern dinly hatning." I could see the enemy cruising about. He dropped in, and I passed in the lantern and scrambled down. As soon as we approached him be made at Charley's naked feet. The young feliou made a apring, nearly shot me out of the cranky lattle hoat, and upset the lantern. As I stooped to lift if the brute charged me. I had dropped the ruler at the first surge, I bad no wearoo. The ruler keyt religing about with the rocking boat, sometime just within reach, but as I tried to seize it was it would roll! The el was master of the sunarion for the time; but at last Charley fatched him a crack with the and given several to the town around a comand with the control of the control o

English fillemators Mhe thed the filled the

The state of the control of the cont

Though tillows pinnes our fragile bark, with dailyson sport, build isospatia dark, Old Ocean trainble so its bed.

Swift forced sightniance round be spoil, This sach ention heart shall bow.

Fearing Committee that bow.

Fearing Oceanite depths to ploy,

With fearth upright well undergo.

The mighty temperal whose roller;

Ne'er, ne'er will we consend to be

Where maker will we consend to be

Where maker will we consend to be

Preseto scowing God with prayer.

Prese to think, to do, and dark.

Precto woman woo with prayer.

Precto think, to do, and three!

Sweet clarbon voices greet our any,
Sounds musical through storms, we hears
Propostic thinks about up burst.

Olimmer as West our faces curry.

Som our habors will be der.

Fostners prace a happier shops.

A brichier land, lot brusts arratments
Sweet land for freedamy is believe real
hand of the plane, magnetice page.

And of sweet, of bappy ract.
Land fire with sorre oppressed.

The pround Calimmiss, glassions, flat ?

We come, her high, her value, to always
list wingin sell phast for the case
with mighty parms, to burst space.

Till, with splandor streaming scide.

She of lands shall be Earth's pride?

The vidences thall be Earth's pride?

The vilderness shall burst with charges. Touched to Heaven the stand arms. Natural supported principal season arms. Art and Science here shall bloom,—Truth elernal waft perfume!

Truth elernat wast-personne!

Here, while contentes roll their round.

For such stall this be hallowed ground.

The mountain said the commentain in the point of the commentation of the commentation.

Be joined in Freedom's westpokehood; Man to worstip flood to free.

Hear of Heaven-born liberty!

Inge altars name shall brightly hurn:

No discont behinds matter opure.

Hard beenships, want, be known no more; Heaven's becomeon hissaings endices posses.

Here we make our anchors last.

Farm, secure, the deep o'argussed.

Let anthem-strains to Heaven's high King.

Loud, land and see in tribute bring:

Tarrough list Almajirty quiding band,

Breakagn our view the promised land!

Added! saises! England, sther!

Homes we love, added! action!

Bry, Phor, W. S. Ballows.

# LITERATURE.

Matthew Arnold's Last Work, "God and the Bible."

Divesting Christianity of All Its Supernatural Elements.

Kissing-Carlyle-Hints to Business-Men --- Answers to Praver --- Laurel-Leaves.

John Adams and Ilis Wife--The New-Testament Parables-Chats with the Little Ones.

Books and Periodicals Received --- "The Row at the Lyceum"-Feet and Walking.

"Comin' Thro' the Rye "--- Bibliomania --- Evolution of Mankind---Scientific Notes.

#### LITERATURE.

GOD AND THE BIBLE. A REVIEW OF CAPACITIONS TO "LATERATURE AND DOOMA." By MATTHEW ARMOLD, Formarly Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and Fellow of Oxial College, 12me, pp. 594. New York: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$2.50.

This book is, as its title suggests, a supplement to the last previous work of Mr. Arnold, ather than a complete work in itself and its

rather than a complete work in itself, and its readers will need, for a full understanding of it, a knowledge of the earlier volume. Indeed, ter part of the present book is taken up with discussions in answer to the most forcible and telling of the many rigorous criticisms called out by the novel propositions laid lown in "Literature and Dogma." In the course of this debate, Mr. Arnold deons in answer to the most forcible fines the doctrines that have provoked most and his controversy with new clearness and vigor; and his controversy with the critics, is, therefore, not without interest and profit. Still, the reader of "Literature and Dogma" will candidly recognize that it has more of a specially-personal interest for the author than it can have for anyody else. In the two or three concluding chapers, Mr. Arnold deals less with his reviewers ing with minuteness the motive and method of the research that led him to his present convic-tions regarding "God and the Bible"; hence, this last portion of his book is more satisfactory

The spirit in which Mr. Arnold writes is praisene honest theological beliefs of others, though ney may be, according to his notions, sadly un-ounded. His object in this work, as in the preons one, seems to be exactly as he ann es, that there is still something true and Scriptures, that there is still something true and beneficent in Christianity that they may take hold of and rely upon. It is to this class of persons that he addresses himself exclusively, and not to those who are still content, or striving to be content, with the received theology, nor to those who are insensible through frivolity or through confirmed skepticism. To use the authorize are words.

intellectual seriousness, cannot receive se habits at naught, and will not try to sives to do so; but who have stood near s Christian religion to feel the attraction g so very great, when one stands really most but exercise, and who have some ac-with the Bible, and some practice in

Christianity" which Mr. Arnold finds remaining after a critical subjection of the word of the Bible and of the bistorical evidences sustaining it, to the tests of modern analysis, has not much more substance than the negative doctrines of

more substance than the negative doctrines of the Positivist or of the Materialist. It consists briefly of these several propositions:

First—God-is not the personal, loving God whom men have been taught to believe ine but He is simply "the Eternal Power outside of ourselves, that maketh for righteousness." By "Eternal" is meant that which has sendured for past generatious, and will confique from one generatious, and will confique from one generation to another. Its sense is limited, so far as man is concerned, to earth and time. This Eternal Power is furthermore "outside of ourselves," for it is not; within our control, but is without and beyond, and exercises control over us. Finally, it "maketh for righteousness," because its influence is to keep us in the path of integrity.

He weight of immeasurate une no settled whe facted theirs; and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, and, as I gazed upon the venerable man before me, a

Second—The one immortal truth of the Old Testament, "The secret of the Eternal," which still shines clear, though invested with legend and poetry, is, Righteousness is salvation. The one abiding and saving truth of the New Testament, "the secret of Jesus," is self-renunciation: He that will save his life shall loss it; he that will lose his life shall loss it; he that will lose his life shall save it.

Third—All the miraculous side of the life of Jesus must be given over. The story of His Divine birth, of His miracules, shd of His resurrection, is to be dismissed as legendary; and, in reading the sayings of Jesus on which this fabulous story was founded, they are to be taken in a spiritual and not in a material sense. To quote from Mr. Arnold:

ple; to disengage religion, one may say, from the Materialism of the Book of Daniel. . . . To the mind of Jesus, His own resurrection after a short so-journ in the grave was the victory of His cause after His death, and at the price of His death. His diect-ples materialized His resurrection; and their version of the matter falls day by day to ruin. But no ruin or contradiction befalls the version of Jesus Himself. He has risen; His cause has conquered; the course of events continually attacts His resoursection and victory. The manifest unsoundness of popular Christianity inclines at present many persons to throw doubts on the truth and permanence of Christianity in general. Creeds are discredited; religion is proclaimed in the rictory of Jesus is won, and sure. . The immortality propounded by Jesus must be looked for elsewhere than in the materialistic aspirations of our popular religion. He ince in the Biernai Order, and the Elernai Order news diss. This is as lund a conception of Mr. Arnold's theory concerning the truth that lastingly inheres in Christianity, as can be conveyed within the limits of our space. Looking at the theory from a moral point of view, the question arises, how much saving power has it; will it suffice to make mankind righteous through future generations? It may answer with those of the present day, who, like Mr. Arnold, have been bred under the so-called Orthodox influences. These are never entirely shaken off. A remnant of their effect is felt unto death. But how will it be with generations trained and restricted by no such imposing influences? His man reached that stage of divilization where he prefers to practice good rather than evil, simply because it is good, without hope of eternal reward or fear of starnal punishment? The experiment is already being tried among a portion of every intelligent community, and the next generation will deacts with confidence the efficacy of a religion that excludes the ticks of a personal God, of salvation through Christ, and of the immortality of th

Dr. Bombaugh has chosen well from the vast reasury that lay open before him, and his com-pilation contains a multitude of pleasant pas-sages from ancient and modern authors who have spoken on the subject of kissing.

The book is divided into six parts, treating re

spectively The Kiss in History, in Poetry, in Dramatic Literature, in Fiction, in Humorous Story and Aneedote, and in its Miscellaneous Aspects and Relations. These several departments are composed almost exclusively of cita-tions,—the editor contenting himself with the duty of arranging the separate articles under the appropriate heads, and, where necessary, connecting them with a slight thread of explanatory comment. In the first section, there is a sketchy account of the customs concerning kiss-ing that have prevailed among different nations. That which interests us most to the description of the usage that obtained in England at of the usage that obtained in England at an early day. The Greek traveler, Chalondyles, who visited Great Britain in the fourteenth contury, save: "As for English females and children, their customs are liberal in the extreme. For instance, when a visitor calls at a friend's house, his first act is to kiss his friend's wife; he is then a duly-installed guest. Persons meeting in the street follow the same custom, and no one sees anything improper in the action."

meeting in the street follow the same custom, and no one sees anything improper in the action."

A century later, another traveler records similar observations. "The English," he writes, "manifest much simplicity and lack of jealousy in their customs regarding females; for not only do members of the same family and household kiss them on the lips, with complimentary salutations and enfolding of the arms round the waist, but even strangers, when introduced, follow the same mode, and it is one which does not appear in any degree unbecoming."

A passage from a letter by Erasmus touches on the habit of promiscuous kissing that was invogue in Elizabath's reign. "Aithough, Faustus," writes the ascetic scholar, "if you knew the advantages of Britain, truly you would hasten thither with wings to your feet; and, if your gout would not permit, you would wish you possessed the wings of Dædalus. For, just to touch on one thing out of many here, there are lasses with heavenly faces, kind, obliging, and you would far prefer them to all your lusses. There is, besides, a practice never to be sufficiently commended. If you go to any place, you are received with a kias by all; if you depart on a journey, you are dismissed with a kias; if you reture, the kisses are exchanged. Do they come to visit you, a kiss is the just thing; do they love you, you kiss them all around. Do they meet you anywhere, kisses in abundance. In short, wherever you turn, there is nothing but kisses. Ah, Faustus! If you had once tasted the tenderness, the fragrance, of these kisses, you would wish to stay in England, not for ten years only, but for life."

In the division of Dr. Bombaugh's book entitled The Kiss in Poetry, the most beautiful selection is "The Three Kisses of Farewell," taken from "Edith Wynne's Love-Letters," by Saxe Holm. No poem we have ever read equals it in the power of its purity, passion, and pathos.

OUT-DOOR PAPERS--CARLYLE. WINTER-SUNSHIME. By JOHN BUREOUGHS, Author of "Wake Robbin." 16mc., pp. 234. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Price, \$1.50.

This little sheaf of out-door papers comes from one who has long been known to the readers of the Atlantic as a genial and graceful essayist. He belongs to that brotherho few but choice souls who cling fondly to Nature, and, by dint of much devotion, learn to read her sweetest secrets. Of this rare fellowship, Izaac Walton, Gilbert White, and Henry Thoreau have been, in times past, conspicuous members; and to-day the guild is honorably represented among

ns by Wilson Flagg and John Burroughs.

A half-dozen of the papers before us treat of topics that have a local American flavor, as Winer-Sunshine, Exhilarations of the Road, The Snow-Walkers, The Fox, A March Chronicle, and The Apple. The remainder contain sketches made during an October abroad. These last are he most fresh and original essays that have ismed from a traveler's note-book in some time.

sued from a traveler's note-book in some time. They are unpretending, but they are taken from a new point of view, and introduce simple, natural features in foreign landscapes, that are generally overlooked.

Mr. Burroughs paid a visit to Carlyle while in England, and brought away this pleasing picture of the Jeremiah of English literature:

I cannot forbear to mention the sweet and genial mood in which we found him,—a genite and affectionate grandfather, with his delicence Stocke horgus, and rich, melodious talk, overflowing with reminiscences of his arrier lite, of ficoti, and Goethe, and Edinburg, and other men and places he had known. Learning I was specially interested in birds, he discoursed of the lark, and nightingale, and mavis, framing his remarks about them in some epicode of his personal experience, and investing their songs with a double charm of his description and his adventure.

"It is only geese who get plucked there," said my companion, after we had left,—a man who had known Carlyle intimately for many yaars; "silly persons who have no veneration for the great man, and come to convert him or change his convictions upon subjects to which he has devoted a life-time of profound thought and meditation. With such persons he has no stience."

Cervine had interesting dependence.

PRAYER AND ITS REMARKABLE ANSWERS: BRING A STATEMENT OF FACTS IN THE LIGHT OF REASON AND REVELATION. By WILLIAM W. PATTON, D. D., Late Editor-in-Chief of the Advance, Author of "The Young Man," etc., etc., 12mo., pp. 408. Chicago: J. S. Goodman.

J. S. Goodman.
Dr. Patton conducts an argument with such signal ability, he reasons so clearly and forcibly, running his lines of thought directly and coherently from premises to conclusion, that it is an intellectual pleasure to follow his processes in he exercise of logic. He is a skilled dialectician, and, moreover, an honest one. He be-lieves what he professes, with heart and spirit, and, in the enunciation of his faith, gives no un-

sympathy.

Even the Materialist will allow that a prayer-Even the Materialist will allow that a prayer-ful spirit is the most helpful one that man can cherish. It induces humility, reverence, pa-tience, submission to inevitable evils, purity, gentle charity, and virtuous aspirations. In every condition and circumstance of life, these are the attributes that best enable men to make sure progress forward and upward, and to aid others along with them. Would all humankind but pray habitually, with a devout and ardent mind, whether or not they believed in a Provi-dence or in an answer to prayer, "the peace that passeth all understanding" would eventually fill every heart, and the Millennium would be with us.

every heart, and the Millennium would be with us.

But Dr. Patton is estisfied with no such medium position as this. He would have men pray, believing in the efficacy of their petition to procure temporal as well as spiritual blessings; and the chief aim of his book is to furnish authentic instances of a direct and supernatural answer to invocations of the Supreme Being. He has collected with much industry a large mass of facts bearing on the case, and many of them are very singular,—as singular as are some of the phenomena of Magnetism and Spiritualism. They have been ably and candidly treated by the author, and their evidence will go far to strengthen the faith of the Christian reader. Still, no amount of testimony, confined to one side, can be satisfactory to the skeptic, who will reasonably ask: "Have there not occurred as many instances of marvelous relief in times of extremity to persons who did not, as to persons who did, pray to God for succor?" The problem of the material value of prayer is scarcely susceptible of solution, yet what may be done toward it has been capably done by Dr. Patton.

MERCANTILE HINTS. ON THE ROAD TO RIGHES, HISTS FOR CLERES AND YOUNG BUSINESS-MEN ON BUTING AND SELLING GOODS ON THE ROAD; DRUMNING; DUTIES OF CLERES; PARTNERS; ETC. By WILLIAM H. MANER. Toledo, O.: T. J. Brown, Eager & Co.

This is the work of a man who began business

This is the work of a man who began business as a shop-boy, and who, in serving as cierk, drummer, bookkeeper, junior partner, and finally as managing partner in a large establishment, mastered all the details of an extensive and intricate business, and retired, while still a young man, with a handsome competence. It is the work of a practical and successful business-man, for the use of young men extering on a business career. While the directions are plain and adapted to each step in the

business-advancement of a young man, there is a constant illustration of the good effects of tact, and what business men delight to emphasize as good common sense. We have the adventures of the young man intent on forwarding his business-interests; a vivid portraval of the diffigulties that present themselves, and of the means by which they were overcome; sketching portraits of the ugly customers that haunt the "road to nches," and suggestions as to the best course of treatment. Forms, blanks, formulas, directions, lose their proverbial bookishness, and come down squarely to the work in hand.

When we say that the author has, within the last few years, made a reputation as a writer of striking short stories and graceful sketches, it will be understood that "On the Road to Riches" has, as to style, all the charm that a man of culture and literary skill can give to such a work.

A LITERARY MELANGE.

LAUREL-LEAVES. Original Poems, Stories, and Essays, by LONGFELLOW, WHITTER, HCLMES, BEXAST, LOWELL, etc., etc. Hinstrated, Sq. 8vo., pp. 445, Boston: William F. Gill & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 35,
Among the last of the holiday-books that reach us, this is not one of the least interesting.

Indeed, it ranks with the most attractive that have been issued this season. Its contents comprise thirty-eight papers, by thirty-six conliterature, and a few of wile fame in the English world of letters. Some of the papers show that they have been written to order; ye

show that they have been written to order; yet the majority have the spontareous air of inspiration, and do full justice to their adthors. Only three pieces have ever been in print before; therefore the collection may justly claim to be original.

The most notable contribution in the whole number is that giving "Some New Facts about Edgar A. Poe," by William F. Giil. It is a generous, eloquent defense of the ill-fated poet, based upon the testimony of trustworthy persons who knew him well. It is convincing in its argument, and lifts from the fame of the poet much of the heavy shadow that has rested upon these many years. Now that the fateful influence of temperament has been discovered by ence of temperament has been discovered by modern philosophy, it is time that a discriminat-ing judgment should pronounce upon the errors and weaknesses of morbidly sensitive, phenom-ensily-imaginative children of genius like Edgar Allan Poe.

JOHN ADAMS AND HIS WIFE.
FAMILIAR LETTERS OF JOHN ADAMS AND HIS WIFE,
ANIGAIL ADAMS, DURING THE REVOLUTION: WITH
A MEMORIA OF MRS. ADAMS. BY CHARLES FRANCIS
ADAMS. 12mo., pp. 424. New York: Hurd &
Houghton

Houghton.
Thirty-five years ago, two volumes, containing the correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. John Adams during the Bevolution and later, were given to the public, and enjoyed a wide circula tion. They have long been out of print, but now a selection from the two books is putsbetween a selection from the two books is pulselewest single covers and published anew. The act is a wise one, for the letters are entertaining, both from their easy and animated style, and from the abundance of historiacal facts they contain. We have so few such works, giving a lively and familiar picture of public and domestic life in our Republic during its struggle for independence, that this could lill be spared. It is brought with a transact account with consciolarias. out at the present moment with especial reference to the Centennial, when all records throwing light on the history of the United States will be peculiarly prized.

STORIES FROM THE LIPS OF THE TRACHER: RETOLI BY A DISCIPLE. Sq. 18mo., pp. 193. New York: G P. Putpam & Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.

P. Purnam & Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Frice, \$1.

The Parables of the New Testament furnish the material for this book, which is addressed by the Rev. O. R. Frothingham to young readers. Agood deal of freedom has been taken i dressing over the old, familiar stories that fell from the lips of Jesus as He talked with His disciples during the period of His ministry; but it has been the purpose of the author to clothe them with the fresh significance that is gained from a clear knowledge of the land, the people, and the time in which they were spoken. Whatever is likely to be obscure to the childish mind in the Biblical narrative, he has endeavored to make plain by abundant explanation, and by transposition of the original text into modern and colloquial forms of expression. The book will form a useful accession to Sunday-school literature, and to the household library of religious works.

SONG,
Ballads of Home. Edited by Grords M. Baken.
With Forty Full-Page Illustrations. Sq. 8vo., pp.
166. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: Jameen,
McClurg & Co., Price, \$3.50.
NARRES, MYGOD, TO THEEL BY SARAH FLOWER ADAMS.
Sq. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Either of these pretty annuals will make a have, from their theme and its happy treatment, become favorites with the people. The second is occupied solely with the beautiful sacred song, "Nearer, My God, to Taee," in whose strains millions of human hearts have breathed out their fervent emotions of praise and prayer. Both volumes are profusely ornamented with en-

THE MONTHS,
SILHOUETTES AND SONGS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
MOSTHS, Twelve Designs by Helen Maria Hinds.
Edited by Edward E. Hale. Boston: Lockwood,
Brooks & Co.
The sketches in outline illuminating this voi-

The sketches in outline illuminating this volume, if we mistake not, are from the hand of a little girl of 12 or 13. Without reference to the age of the author, they may be pronounced admirable, and, taking that into consideration, they are truly surprising. The figures are full of grace and motion, and each one tells a cunning story from the book of child-life. The songs, furnishing a commentary on the pictures, are a few of them fresh, and the remainder selected. They are from Whittier, Holmes, Colia Thatter, Lucy Larcom, Rose Terry, etc., etc. Mr. E. E. Hale is capable of such good literary work that we feel like taking him to task for the slovenly style of his introduction. It consists of only three sentences, and neither one conveys a clear meaning.

CHATS WITH THE LITTLE ONES
Within the last year, two charming little French books have appeared in America, written by the distinguished scholar and teacher, Mr. Sanveur. Each contains a series of conversa tions with children,—the design of the books be-ing to assist the young readers to speak the French language with ease and grace. Teacher and pupil talk with freedom and simplicity; sto-

and pupil talk with freedom and simplicity; stories are told; pretty little poems are learned. It cannot be wondered that the books have achieved marked success.

An accomplished lady of Boston has prepared a free translation of many of these "Chats," which are offered to the public in one volume. She has by no means given a literal rendering of Dr. Sauveu's books, as she designed her work especially for the use of children who are only acquainted with our own language. Here and there may be found spirited illustrations, some of the prettiest of which were designed by a gifted daughter of the West, whose home is now in Massachusetts. It is pleasant to know that these ladies are mothers, who give careful attention to the training of their or an little ones.

We must not omit to add that the book contains versions of some delightful French poetry for children, from the graceful pen of Miss Harriet W. Preston, the well-known translator of Mireio.

Mireio.

Sermona, By the Rev. Frederick Brooks, Late Rector of St. Pauly Church, Cleveland, O. 12mo., pp. 2:9. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price, 42. Grandyfur Baldwid's Transfestiving; wile Othera Ballads and Porms, By Horatio Alger, Jr. 18mo., pp. 138. Boston: Loring, Chicago: Jamen, McClury & Co.

The Reading Clud and Handy Spraker. Edited by George M. Baker. No. 3. 18mo., pp. 108. Boston: Lee & Shejard.

18 Doors and Out; Or., Views from the Chimney-Cornel. By Oliver Office. 12mo., pp. 331. Boston: Lee & Shejard.

Daily Franke and Franker. 12mo., pp. 376. Boston: American Unitarian Association.

The Children's Transfer of English Song. Selected and Arranged with Notes by Francis Tunker Palgrave, Late Fellow of Exister College, Oxford. etc., 16mo., pp. 302. New York: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jaden, McClury & Co. Price, \$1.25.

Beddy's Realitt. By Helen Kendrick Johnson, Author of "Roddy's Bomancs." 16mo., pp. 290. New York: G. P. Pulnam's Sons. Price, \$1.25.

The Mystrandows Esland: The Scriber of the World in Eighty Days, "etc., Translated from the French by W. H. G. Kingston. 12mo., pp. 299. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Price, \$2.

Lakerder Library, No. 28. Christmas Storkes. By Challes Dickers. Chicago: Donnaliey, Loyd & Co. Price, 10 cents.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Scribner's Monthly for January (Scribner & Co., New York). Contents: "New York in the Revolution" (First Paper: Illustrated), by John T. Mines; "Capid and Mars: A Story of the Siege of Bostom," by Horace E. Scudder; "House Building" (Illustrated), by John Burrough; "Beds and Tables, Stools and Candissticks" (Second Paper: Illustrated), by

by Edmund Clarence Stefman; "Los ange Caristmans" (Poers: Hillustrated), by Wendell Lamoroux; "Elementary, Education in England and Waiss," by Henry G. Taylor; "Song," by Cella Tharter; "Philip Noland Friends: or, "Show Your Passporta!" (Chapters L.-IV; Hillustrated), by Hamar Hjorth Boyaen; "Song," by Cella Tharter; "Philip Noland Friends: or, "Show Your Passporta!" (Chapters L.-IV; Hillustrated), by Halmar Hjorth Boyaen; "Norwegian Traits" (Illustrated), by A. S. Packard; "Bavolutionary Letters" (First Paper: Illustrated), by John Vance Cheney; "The Marriage Knot" (Poem), by R. H. Stoddard; "Topics of the Time;" "The Old Cabinet;" "Home and Society;" "Culture and Progress." "The World's Work; "Brief-a-Brac." Edward Everett Hale's story of "Philip Noland Friends," which is commenced in this number, will run through the year; if is a historical romance of the Mississippi Valley. The installment of Brct Harteta novel, "Gabriel Conroy," is crowded with lively incident, and contains many fine strokes of characterization.—the drawing of "little Olly" being especially noticeable.

Gazzy for January (Sheldon & Co., New York). Contents: "Dear Lady Disdsin" (Chapters XXXVI. to end), by Justin McCarthy; "Birting the Strong," by Hisimar Hjorth Boysen; "The National Surveys," by Charles W. Raymond; "Woman's Occupations," by Charles W. Raymond; "Woman's Occupations," by Kale Hillard; "King, Church, Noolet, and Steccures: "Madeav Violet" (Chapters L. and H.), by William Bhelt; "About Bankers," by Richard & Kimbal; "Walter Savage Landon" (Part H.), by A. H. Guernsey; "Driftwood," by Fhilip Quilibet; "Scientific Miscellany;" "Current Literature"; "Nebules," by the Editor. With this number the Gainsy enters upon its twenty-first volume. A new sarial story is commenced by William Black, author of "A Princess of Thule," "King, Church, Noolet, and Strong of Madeav Hilliam Black, author of "A Princess of Thule," "King Church Literary and Art Mendellany;" "Glent William Holi; "Scientific Memorials of Walter & Royal Contents: "The F

trations.

imerican Law Remster for December (D. B. Canfield & Co., Philadelphia).

& Co., Philadelphia).
National Sunday-School Visitor, and Little Folks, for
January (Adams, Blackner & Lyon Publishing Company, New York).
Western Journal of Education for December (John W. Brown, Chicago).

National Funchers' Monthly for January (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago).

Sanstarian for January (McDiviti, Campbell & Co.,

### FAMILIAR TALK.

"THE ROW AT THE LYCEUM."
For two brief seasons, beginning in the fall of 850 and closing in the spring of 1852, John Brougham was manager of the theatre in New York which bore the name of "Brougham's Lyeum." The company included a number of clever and popular artists, among whom were George Jordan, Mr. Conway, Mary E. Taylor, Mrs. Vernon, and Mrs. Brougham. A continual necession of fresh, bright plays followed each other upon the Lyceum stage, and manager and etors exarted all their powers to render attractive to the public : yet thin houses and an empty treasury were, as a rule, the barren returns for so much lavish expenditure. Many were the ingenious and amusing novelties which the fertile manager produced from his own prolific brain, and presented with every enticing adjunct within the scope of theatrical resources. The most daring and brilliant of his inventions might create a sensation for a little time, but the people were a sensation for a little time, but the people were spoiled by the very efforts made to please them, and capriciously demanded some new thing on each occasion that they were called to the cosy little house on Broadway.

At length, to satisfy this requirement for a perpetual change of bill. Mr. Broadham announced, for the evening of the 22d of April, 1851, an original and unique comedy styled "The

perpetual change of bill. Mr. Brougham announced, for the evening of the 22d of April, 1851, an original and unique comedy styled "The Row at the Lyceum." Mr. Hut on has selected, in his gossipy volume of "Plays and Players." the particulars of this entertainment, and from him we reproduce them. The hints afforded by the cast on the bill of the evening in question indicated that "The Secrets of The Green-Room" were to be literary unveiled before the public, and that in the discussion of a new and "exceedingly blank werse tragedy by Carlyle, called 'Horror on Horror's Head; or. The Liar and Slave," the ways of actors behind the scenes would be truthfully represented. The bait took. The promise that the prying curiosity which loves to peep behind curtains, and is common to most minds, was to have a genuine satisfaction in the new drama at the Lyceum, brought out a large audience, and the curtain rose upon crowded beaches.

The opening scene exhibited varions members of the company, in their ordinary street attire, assembled in the green-room at a morning rehearsal. The great affair of the hour was the reading of the new tragedy by Carlyla, the distribution of parts, with other business proper to the occasion. Everything was perfectly natural; the actors and actresses were for once themselves, stripped of paint and tinsel, and appearing in their own characters, under their true names. The scene was immensely diverting, and we quote Mr. Hutton verbatin:

The audience was thoroughly interested and amused

under their true names. The scene was immensely divaring, and we quote Mr. Hutton verbatim:

The audience was thoroughly interested and amused at the reatism of the performance, when, "Enter Mrs. B.," the scene changes, and "The Row at the Lyceum" begins. While six greets her friends, looks over her part, objects to her "business," and lays her claim to something "more in her line," a stout, middle-aged gentieman, seated in the middle of the pit, clothed in a Quakerish garb, who had hitherto quietly listened and laughed with the rest, rises suddenly in his place, with umbrella clasped firmly in both hands, and held up on a line with his nose, and, to the aston-ishment of the house, caimly and sedately addresses the stage and the house, in words to this effect: "That woman looks, for all the world, like Glemand, and then, with emphasia: "It is, it is, my wife!" At the same time, leaving his seat in great excitement, he rushes forward toward the food-lights, and cries willly and ioudly, "Oome off that stage, thou miserable woman!"

The house was thrown into immediate confusion by the medient, and cries from all sides of "Shame! Shame!" "Six down!" "Put him out!" "Fotice!" were rained down upon the Quaker maniac, who persistently held his way toward the stage. Meanwhile, up in the third gallery, a "red-shirted, soap-locked "firmam made himself conspicuous by entering and matedly into the scene. In a loud voice he called down to the scided gentleman pushing after the phantom of a hewildered brain, that, if the "young 'oman "on the stage were touched by a profune hand, he would "lamn" the man who dared to do it. Moreover, he would not wait to see the brutait deed performed, but would thrash the miserable Quaker before he had time to get out of the pit. And down into the body of the house be plunged in hot hastle to carry his threat into execution,

The uproor was now so wild that all proceedings on the stage were stopped. The ladder in the scene were tenulous with larm ; the genilemen tried one after another to stil

"COMIN' THRO' THE RYE."
Every one has heard the pretty Scoto bearing the above title, which was for many years a favorite with singers in the parlor and the concert-room. And nearly every one has the idea-very naturally taken from the lines-

that the lads and lassies of the song were accustomed to travel through the fields of standing
rye, as over a common highway. This popular miscoaception is corrected by Dr.
Bombauch, in a foot-note printed
in the "Literature of Kissing." He there
states that near Ayr, Scotland, there is a small,
shallow stream called the Bye, which, having
neither bridge nor ferry, was forded by the
rustics on their way to and from the markst.
It used to be the custom of the country, when a
lad met a lass midway in the Bye, to steal a kiss
from her; and it is that custom which is commemorated in the ballad. This explanation is
confirmed by the stanza:
Jenny is a wat prim bodie:

Jenny is a' wat, prim bodie; Jenny's seldom dry; Bhe drag'lt a' her petticoatie, Comin' thro' the rye.

BIBLIOMANIA. At a late sale, in London, of a portion of the library of John Dunn Gardner, Esq., the sums realized for rare books demonstrated that bibliomania is extending its contagion and Since the sale, in 1854, of a precious lot of books from Mr. Gardner's library, there has books from Mr. Gardner's library, there has been a great rise in prices, as the following facts will show: In 1854, a copy of Coverdale's New Testament, printed at Paris in 1833, brought £82. The identical copy, in the late sale, was knocked down at £160. The first edition of Æsop's Fables, printed at Milan about 1480, brought, twenty years ago, £714; it realized, at the late sale, £33. Partot's Æpigrams, in like manner, advanced from £21 to £40. Among other curious old books dispersed at the recent auction were: New Testament in Latine and Englyshe, by Myles Coverdale,—Nicoison's first edition of 1538, suppressed on account of typographical errors by the translator,—£71; New Testament, printed in 1536, and supposed to be from the press of Vasterman at Aniwerp, £56; Bylle translated by Myles Coverdale, with Hester's 1550 title-page, £63; Byble, printed by Daye and Sorea, in 1549, £55; Prynne's Records, three volumes, £64.

### SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

EVOLUTION OF MANKIND.

Dr. Georg Gerland, a pupil and disciple of the eminent anthropologist, Prof. Theodor Waitz, has lately published a volume (reviewed in the Academy), in which he works ingeniously at the problems of the evolution and civilization of mankind. He assumes the position that man was developed from a lower animal form; and, using this as a starting point, he endeavors to determine the circumstances which led the human being up through the last stages of have existed that were an incentive to exertion he believes that the essential conditions of the progressive development of man were pros-parity and leisure. This state of well-being desupply of food; which supply, Dr. Gerland argues, was derived from the vegetable rather than the animal world.

He considers that tree-fruit, such as cocos nuts and dates, with roots, such as potatoes and yams, were not sufficiently abandant or nutri-

yams, were not summershy scenarios. Neither does he regard the mixed fare of existing wild tribes, consisting of berries, roots, insects, eggs, and an irregular provision of fish and game, as enough for the requirement. He believes that nothing less than grain sufficed to elevate the progressive animal to man's estate. He therefore supposes that in some warm region, where wild cereal grasses were perpetual, the primitive tribe of creatures destined to rise to humanity had their abode. Here, munching at the ears, they gradually came to a stage of intelligence in which they threshed the grain by knocking it out against a stone.

By observing how the seed fell and sprouted, and, growing into a new plant, bore a fresh harvest of grain, they learned to assist Nature by sowing the grain themselves. At about this point in their mental development, they acquired the art of producing and using fire; and thus, with abundant food, which secured comfort and rest, and developed muscle and brain, the tribe of men was able to surpass all other rabes of animals in the struggle for existence, and in the advance upward.

The hypothesis that the agricultural stage was the earliest in the history of man's civilization is opposed to that most generally accepted by anthropologists, viz.: that men lived on the food now subsisting wild tribes, before they attained the art of agriculture, which led to a settled life. But, in expounding this theory, Dr. Gerland has put forward many facts and ideas that will be suggestive and stimulating to others engaged in the same line of research. In particular, he has done good service in giving promisence to the view that man's origin and development depended upon the supply of an especial kind of food in prehistoric periods. "By this mode of nourishment. The senses, eyes, tacile organs, and afterwards smell, group themselves in the immediate proximity of the month, so as to be stone finders of food and care-takers of the original home or man. He carefully reviews the claims of the different parts

etter C, Mr. Burroughs, suthor of "Winter- Jordan, and is almost unknown to travelers. It

letter C, Mr. Burroughs, Sithor of "Winter-Sunshine," administers generous comfort. He says, in commesting upon our national vanity in "a small, trim foot, well booted or gainers, and "that "A trul large and royal nature is never stunted in the extremities; a little foot never yet supported a great character." He also adds: "It is said that Englishmen, when they first come to this country, are for some time under the impression that American women all have deformed feet, they are so ony of them, and so suddoustly careful to keep them ind."

Again, while discussing, in the same connection, on the pleasures and benefits of walking. Mr. Burroughs remarks:

When you see an English country church withdrawn, secluded, out of the revel of wheels, standing amid grasy graves, and surrounded by noble trees, approached by paths and shaded lanes, you appreciate more than ever this beautiful habit of the people, Only a race that knows how to use its feet, and holds foot paths sared, could put such a charm of privary and humility into such a structure. I think I should be tempted to go to church myself if I saw all my neighbors starting off across the fields or along paths that led to such charmed spots, and was ware I would not be jostied or run over by the frival charlots of the worsulers at the tempted togo to church the worsulers at the tempted togo to church myself if I saw all my neighbors starting off across the fields or along paths that led to such charmed spots, and was sure I would not be jostied or run over by the frival charlots of the worsulers at the temple-doors. I think I is bent worsulers at the temple-doors. I think I is should be included to go to church myself if I saw all my neighbors starting off across the fields or along paths that led to such charmed spots, and was sure I would not be posticed or run over by the frival charlots of the worsulers at the temple-doors. I think I is bent worsulers at the temple-doors. I think I is what is to church on Sunday, and walk home spain. They would walk away fro

VITALITY OF SEEDS.

Some little time ago, we gave a summary of the evidence in the possession of botanists, relative to the vitality of seeds. Recently, a slight contribution to the subject has been added by Dr. H. Hoffmann, who publishes in the Estanische Zeitung the results of certain experiments with soil from the diluvial beds of the Rhine. While railway excavations were in progress at Monaheim, near Worms, Dr. Hoffmann took about 75 pounds of the Lors soil from a depth of 12 feet below the surface. It was obtained from a fresh cut, and the implements used in securing 15 were previously washed in well-water. No precaution was omitted to prevent the intrusion of foreign seeds or spores. Despite of the pains taken, various species of mosses and ferms, and a few flowering plants, sprang from the earch, which was deposited in pots and obvered with beil glasses. All these species were common either in the greenhouse or its immediate vicinity, and not in the locality whence the soil was procured. A similar experiment was tried with white tertiary sand, and with similar results. On a repetition of the trial with the Loss soil, the only plant developing from a seed that could have been preserved in the experimental earth was a delicate specimen of the results pratings (Fesure Loss), and this was supposed probable to have sprung from a small, light gerra conveyed by the sir. These results were negative; but the author placed them on record as evidence of the difficulty of obtaining positive, proofs in experiments of the sort. While railway excavations were in progress at

THE AURICULA.

Prof. Kerner has issued a pamphlet entitled Die Geschichte der Aurikel, in which he traces the history of the discovery and cuitivation of the Auricula,—the only Alpine plant, it is said. that has been generally reared in European gardeas. According to Prof. Kerner, Clusius first transplanted the true Auricula (Primula Auricula) and the hybrid P. Pubescens, in 1582. from the Tyroless Alps to Belgium. The former species soon disapreared from cultivation, but the latter is the parent of the host of varieties—1,290 are enumerated by some writers—now known to florists. The hybrid P. Pubescens, which had been lost to the German and Austrian Alps for parkly there continues.

by Prof. Kerner in 1887, in a single locality in the Tyrol.

The P. Auricula is a native of the Caucasma, and of the mountains of Svria, as well as of the European Alps. The wild plant bears on a single scope six or seven small yellow flowers, which exhale the same delicious fragrance that his made the plant so great a favorite in gardens. Under cultivation, the Auricula has been wonderfully transformed, having cast off its rustic garments, and put on the richest robus of gay and varied hues. Sometimes it wears a dress of a single color,—a red, pink, crimson, purple, or mulberry; yet often it appears insatins and velvets of diverse total delicately abaded, or even variegated. The plant belong a to the family of primroses, and thoseoms in April or May, and sometimes again in the autumn.

REMARKABLE RAINFALLS. Mr. J. Puckle writes to Nature that he r nee egistered at Bangalore, in the Mysore Provi nee. n India, an inch and a quarter of rain the t fell and even more inches, have been gauged in that district in a rain of twenty-four bours. About the year 1856, when particularly disastrou a floods occurred in India, Mr. Puckle declares that, at Madras, more than 23 inches of rair, fell in twenty-four hours! and that more than 7 inches Madras, more than 23 inches of rair a fell in twenty-four hours! and that more than 7 inches fell within six hours. This was gauge at the Madras Observatory, and registered every hour. "A confee-planter on the Western Chauts of Mysore," continues Mr. Pu ckle, "told me that, at Hoolikul, he had gauged in Angust, 1874, 18% inches in one day, and 10% the pert. He described it as a sullen, inter mittent, continuous downpour, the monotony of which was very depressing. At Mahablesbws 1, on the same line of Ghauts, the average fall is 240 inches, chiefly in the four or five months 1 from May to September inclusive; while, at 11 is Cherrapoorji Hills, not very far from Calcut 1a, the average fall is over 600 inches, or (s ay) 17 yards of rain!"

A substitute for leather, of Daglish manufac-ture, was displayed at the recent Maritime Exhibition in Paris, and received with much favor. It was composed of a layer of cork between two layers of textile fabric, the whole being gummed with India-rubber, and welded together. The process by which it is manufactured is as folprocess by which it is manufactured is as follows: Thin sheets of cork are painted upon one side with two successive coats of a solution of India-rubber. Japanused cloth-canvas is treated in the same manner, and, when dry, its gummed surface is applied to that of the cork sheets. The clean side of the cork is now treated with two coats of the India-rubber; and a linen or cotton fabric, after subjection to the same process, is laid upon it, the coated surfaces coming together. The compound sheet is then submitted to heavy pressure between rollers, or under a stamper or press, until it is, in effect, a simple substance, having strength, durability, and fleribility. It is adapted to nearly every use to which leather has been applied, as to the manufacture of bags, harness, boots, etc. Moreover, being thoroughly water-proof, it may be employed as a material for buckets and other vessels for holding water.

INSECTIVORCUS PLANTS.

An account of a series of experiments by MM. Will and Reess on certain insectivorous plants, chief of which was the Drosera, or Sundew, is published in the Bolanische Zeitung. The results confirm the conclusions of Air. Darwin, that the tentales on the leaves the series of the The results confirm the conclusions of Mr. Darwin, that the tentacles on the leaves have the power of absorbing and digesting nitrogenous substances. An analysis being made of the "ferment" contained in the acid socretion from the glands, it was found to consist of a mixture of volatile, fatty acids, among which formic acid readily detected. The presence of proprionic and butyric acids was also inferred from the smell. Attempts to determine whether the glandular hairs of other plants, as Primula Chisensis (Primrose) and Hyosygamis Niger, bad any power of absorption, gave, as with Mr. Darwin, only negative results.

Darwin, only negative results.

STANLEY'S AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

The meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, London, Nov. 23. was given up to a lively and entertaining discussion of Mr. Stanley's work on the Victoria Niyanza. Col. Grant, the old companion of Spake, bestowed the heartiest praise on our countryman, proviouncing his discoveries of great geographical importance. He also declared that these discoveries seemed to confirm those of Spake. Sir Samuel Baker concurred with the opinion of Col. Grant, as to both Stanley and Spake; and so, also, did Capt. Burton. It was announced at this meeting that the Church Missionary Society would take advantage of King Mitsas's invitation to send out missionaries to labor among his people.

Those who had once been hoaxed themselves went again to enjoy the effect of the hoax upon others; and southwestern Asia, where the cereal plants were brobably first developed from wild grasses.

FEET.

To those unhappy American women who, when they visit their shoemaker, are obliged to call, though in faint, mortified tones, for 5e or 6e.

The region explored lies on the east side of the cast wide of the large.

The region explored lies on the east side of the large.

The region explored lies on the east side of the large.

The region explored lies on the east side of the large.

The region explored lies on the east side of the large.

The region explored lies on the east side of the large.

RADWAT'S REM CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Kind

NOT ONE HOUR After rending this Advertisement need any a suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAID

. It was the first and is the Only Pain Remedy That instantly stops the most excreasing pains along inflammations, and cures congestions relater of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glass or ones, and the constant of t

In from One to Twenty Min Radway's Ready Relief WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

mination of the Kidneys Information he Bladder, Information of the Poxilis, Mumps, Congestion of the Poxilis, Mumps, Congestion of the Heart Hysteries, Croup, Diphtheris, Charries, Croup, Diphtheris, Charries, Haddehs, Neuralris, Rheumster, Cold Chills, Arus Chills, The application of the Realy Roles to the parts where the pain or difficulty makes the pain or difficulty makes the pain and comfort the pain or difficulty makes the pain of the paints of the paints

FEVER AND AGUE Fover and Arus cared for fifty conte. There exists agent in the world that will care have and all other malarious, billions, searies, typical and other fevers (aided by Radway's Risks and Radway's Ready Radway's Ready Radway's Pulls us Radway's Ready Rollet. Pully couls per battle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY

DR. RADWAYS BARSAPARILIAN RESOLVEN Has made the most astenishing curse, to qualify rapid are the changes the body minero under the influence of this truly use Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight 1 Seen and Felf.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER ins wastes of the food with new tall same and some services, typically, communities, gamelian's description in the throat, mouth, tumors, notice in the plants of the food ones, or from the case, and the word force of the cases, or quittens, force nows, read hand, ringtons, rhenm, synthesia, ache, thank topics, occase in the tumors, cancers in the words, and all weathing painted discharges, night events, loss of community painted discharges, night events, loss of community wastes of the life principle, are within the constitution of this wonder of modern descriptive, and it we take will prove to any serson using a few law will prove to any serson using a few law and descomposition that is continually proposed. sed decomposition that is continually secured in arcesting those wasters, and remain to with new material made from healthy shock, such as a partial made and see secure, as early for when once this remedy commence it was do for when once this remedy commence it was do to reason, and an except in the remains will be rapid, and every day to be it its repairs will be rapid, and every day to be feel himself growing better and strength in the remains to the property of the remains the remains and the remains the remains and the remains a secure of t

Kidney and Bladder Complaints

DR. Rapway: I have had ovarian tun at all the doctors and bowels. All the doctors and "that' we had it." I track everything that was recommended in the latest and point face of the latest and latest and the latest and latest and

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

remedies, and some four months (up) met the principles Sandreign Evening it, of a series and the principles of the principles of the principles of and pois as to partial, Resolvent, Ecady Ruber, as the principles of the principl

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